The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2601. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Day in the House.

A Virginia Journalist Berates a New-York Editor.

Able and Gallant Speech of Hon. John Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Senate not being in session to-day, Vice-President Breckinridge and many Senators mingled freely with members on the floor of the House, advising and counseling as to party tactics, but without any practical result on the question of organization, and another day's session was frittered away without a ballot. There has been no ballot for Speaker for a week. Mr. Pryor's invective in noticing, to-day, an offensive editorial in a New-York journal, is pronounced by all parties the severest language which ever fell from the lips of a speaker. It was followed by loud applause from the Democratic side of the hall, and from the crowded galleries. But, as usual, it was left for the afterpiece to bring down the House. Thousands had remained all day in the galleries, alternately hissing and applauding, and waiting for the evening farce, during which the hall is always a bedlam. Mr. Sherman proposed to explain his position on the Helper book any its doctrines, if Mr. Clark would permit it by withdrawing for a few moments his offensive resolution. This fair proposition was sternly rejected by Mr. Clark, although a large majority of the Democrats thought it reasonable and just. Many believed with Mr. Sherman, that an explanation was just what Mr. Clark did not desire. They fear that the refusal to withdraw the resolution temporarily will damage them before the country. Mr. Hindman followed up Mr. Clark's refusal by a number of questions propounded to Mr. Sherman, which he in turn refused to answer, occupying, as he did, the position of candidate for Speaker. The uproar now became so great that some one demanded that the galleries should be cleared, but the Clerk suggested the impossibility of keeping order in the galleries unless order was first maintained on the floor. This suggestion was followed by wild shouts of applause from the "dress circle," mingled with hisses and groans, and in the midst of the utmost noise and confusion the House adjourned.

The Democrats endeavored to get up a caucus for this evening, but failed. Other parties remain *in statu quo*.

By direction of the President, a General Court Martial is appointed to meet at West Point on the 24th inst., for the trial of Cadet Henry S. Wetmore, of the United States Military Academy, charged with a very grave offence. Col. Mansfield, Inspector-General; Lieut. Col. Riley, of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Major Nicols, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major Hunt, of the Second Artillery; Brevet Major Anderson, of the Second Artillery; Brevet Major Belger, Quartermaster; Capt. Blair, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. Wilcox, of the Seventh Infantry; and Lieut. Griffin, of the Second Artillery, constitute the Court. Capt. Jones, of the First Artillery, is Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Sill is assigned to duty at Leavenworth Dépôt, under special instructions from the Colonel of Ordnance.

The State Department received dispatches from Minister McLane this morning, detailing the operations of the respective parties. The Liberals had gained several advantages and taken several pieces of artillery. The Secretary of War had arrived in Vera Cruz, and the Cabinet was complete. All were sanguine of a speedy triumph. Vigorous measures have been adopted. Miramon had retreated from Queretaro and would return to Mexico. An official dinner had been given by Secretary Ocampo, at which Mr. McLane was present. The Treaty was discussed, and all seemed highly pleased at the manner in which the negotiation had been concluded. Secretary Cass will take no notice of the Miramon protest.

The Japan Commissioners and *suite*, fifty in number, are to leave on the 22d of February and come directly to Panama, where they are to cross the Isthmus, and be met on this side by a Government vessel to convey them to New-York.

Senator Green was, to-day, the recipient of a Manzanita walking-cane, from California, with a massive gold head set with polished quartz. It was a gift from Col. Ben. Holliday, and on receiving it from the hands of Hon. James Craig, Mr. Green said he would appreciate it as a holiday present.

Shaw, charged with passing counterfeit money, has been acquitted.

Mrs. Anna M. Crosby, of this city, has been appointed Secretary of the Ladies' Washington National Monument Society, *vice* Mrs. Lewis, declined. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

A report has prevailed for several days past that Postmaster-General Holt contemplated resigning his position. This originated in an understood difference between him and the other members of the Cabinet respecting an interpretation of the law relative to the curtailment of the mail service. But it is understood to-night that the conflicting views have been reconciled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the eyes of the country are upon the House, and they must extricate themselves from their present position. The previous question on Mr. Hutchins' plurality resolution having been called, it must be decided, and till then all debate is out of order.

The Clerk remarked, that while he was willing to submit any question to the House, the gentleman from Iowa could not take the floor from the gentleman from Missouri to press his point.

The opening remarks of Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.,) were almost unintelligible in the reporter's gallery, owing to the prevalent confusion, but he was understood to discuss the following points:—*First*, the Federal Government is a compact of sovereign States. *Secondly*—The powers of the Departments are with special reference to the reserved rights of the States, and are thereby provided for the protection of both Federal and State Governments. *Thirdly*—Any attempted infraction is a violation of those rights; the remedy is by an appeal to the mode set forth in the Constitution, and not by nullification; and *Fourthly*, when all constitutional means have failed, revolution is preferable to further submission—then they must result to the *ultimo ratio*, and it would become the true policy of the South to secede from the Union. He argued that secession did not originate in the South, but in Massachusetts, during the war of 1812. He maintained that three-fourths of the country are with the South on the real question at issue, which is one of power, and of which Slavery is a mere incident.

A colloquy followed between Messrs. Farnsworth and McClernand, as to the position of the Illinois Democracy and the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and in which Mr. Morris, of Illinois, subsequently took part.

Mr. Pryor of Virginia, (Dem.)—I call the attention of the House to an article in the New-York *Herald*; but I wish to protest that I feel under no obligations to respond to anything that issues from the pen and the inspiration of James Gordon Bennett. I should debase the dignity of my position and affront the feelings of the members, if I should admit the propriety or necessity of recognizing any remarks of that notorious individual. A man who is conspicuous by the persistent and flagrant violation of the rights and virtuous instincts of humanity, who has supplied himself with money and means of pernicious influence by extorting contributions from the fear of innocence, and levying subsidies upon the gratitude of sympathetic and confederate crimes; a wretch who wears upon his back the scars of many a merited chastisement, and upon his heart the taint of every conceivable abomination; a miscreant who, in consenting to the dishonor of his own family and the profanation of the most sacred relations of life, has committed a crime for which language has no commensurate term of scorn and contempt; a vile and filthy beast, whose name is the execration of both continents, and from whose contact truth and virtue shrink as from the touch of a pestilence; a fiend who is denied the privilege of fellowship with men; an exile from the courtesies and charities of the social circle, who wears out, and is condemned to wear out, the small remnant of a guilty and miserable existence in a solitude for which the rewards of a prostituted press can purchase him no relief. I repeat to the House, that I do not mean to discuss anything which would shock them by alluding in any way to that base individual who, by a course of unalterable and unapproachable infamy, distinguished and stigmatised himself to the shame and opprobrium of humanity; but this I will not deny—that he has some pretension of apology for the attack on me. In the discharge of my duty, as a journalist, I have had frequent occasion to lash him, until even his rhinoceros hide has writhed beneath the excoriating lash. Let him continue his assaults. The enmity of James Gordon Bennett is the most satisfactory and sufficient attestation of the character of a gentleman, while his applause is an argument of suspicion. I repeat, Sir, I do not rise to make any reply to the article in the *Herald*, or to make any argument between James Gordon Bennett and myself, but to relieve myself of an issue which the language of the *Herald* has raised, and I invite the attention of the House to a single paragraph of that cowardly and brutal attack upon me in the last issue of the New-York *Herald*.

"Time was, until Pryor, when 'Virginian' was synonymous with 'gentleman.' Nor was his vulgarity allowed to pass unrebuked by his colleagues, one of whom (Mr. Millson) called Pryor to order twice, and vindicated, to a certain extent, the name and fame of the Old Dominion. From the tone of the debate it is evident, also, that other Southern gentlemen regretted the occurrence, and believed that the House had been degraded by it. The conduct of Mr. Pryor is, after all, what might readily have been expected from him. He has simply transferred his brutality and violence from the columns of the newspapers to the floor of Congress. He is a mental shoulder-hitter, a philological pugilist, a moral bully. These traits marked him as an editor, when he always assailed his political opponents with the vilest personal abuse, and he has carried them with him into the House. The stain which he affixed upon journalism now blots the records of Congress. The characters of the other Southern members should not be judged by the standard of such a person as Pryor. It is indicated more fairly by their manly and courageous bearing, their unvarying respect for parliamentary usage, and their dignified manner of conducting a very exciting and important debate. While some of the opposition members from the North have been carrying an affectation of piety and morality into their speeches, and at the same time violating the sanctity of the House with deadly weapons, the Southern members have afforded a marked contrast to such conduct, and confined themselves strictly to legitimate and courteous debate. For a long time the Republicans have raised a great cry against the 'ruffianism of the South.' Who seem to be the ruffians just now?"

Mr. Pryor asked Mr. Millson whether it was true, as the Editor stated, that he had been rebuked the other day for language used in debate?

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) replied that he intended no personal rebuke, but his design was to protect the decorum of the house. There were other transgressions of the rules of order that day, and he had determined, if possible, to arrest this sort of discussion which might lead to calamitous results.

Mr. Pryor said his colleague's explanation was satisfactory. But there remained an issue between his colleague and himself. He understood his colleague to say that the employment of the term he made use of was unparliamentary, for which one might justly be called to order. He (Pryor) now proposed to vindicate himself from the charge of infracting the dignity of parliamentary discussion, by the indiscriminate and deliberate use of the term. He remarked that Mr. Hickman had made an injurious and unfounded imputation on the character of the South and on his colleagues. Under that impression he traversed the allegation and stigmatized his sentiments as false. The word *false* did not necessarily imply an insult. A gentleman's statement may be false, and yet he may not design an untruth. Was there any phrase more legitimate? If the speeches of Fox, Burke, Clay, Randolph and others be referred to, it would be found that they had used this term. He understood that Mr. McClernand, the other day, stigmatized some statement of Mr. Hickman as "false," and Mr. Montgomery has applied the term falsehood to one of his Pennsylvania colleagues. These gentlemen were not rebuked. Why was he made a solitary exception?

Mr. Howard, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington letter to the New-York *Express*, in which it was mentioned is a rumor that Mr. Wendell and Mr. Weed had entered into a private arrangement to elect Mr. Sherman by procuring the absence of certain Western Democrats—Mr. Howard among the number. The correspondent, however, had said he did not believe the members were privy to the thus has made of their names. Mr. Howard said he considered his colleague, Mr. Sherman, a perfect gentleman, but they were at the antipodes in politics. He did not wish it to go out that he would give him his negative by absenting himself from the House. He had never seen Mr. Wendell or Mr. Weed, and did not known them. There was no foundation to the charge.

Mr Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the letter was written by a man who acts as Secretary of the Union Club, a parasite by the name of Walker, a sort of correspondent, who honeyfugles members and then slanders and lies about them. It was part of the system of lying about Northwestern Democrats.

Mr. Babbitt, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) merely wished to discuss subjects pertaining to the general interests of all. He would not discuss the inexhaustible negro question. He contended that the resolution of Mr. Hutchins was in order. The House was not bound by any rules of the preceding House of Representatives. The first thing to be done is to choose a presiding officer, and nothing is in order except a vote for Speaker. The House can adopt no resolution except to vote and adjourn. Hence the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio for the plurality rule was in order.

Mr. Curtis raised a point of order, that all discussion was out of order.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, (Rep.,) called the gentleman from Iowa to order.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) protested against the gentleman from Pennsylvania being interrupted.

Amid cries of "Order," "Go on,"

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said no one was interrupted on that side of the House.

Order being restored, Mr. Babbitt proceeded. It would be constitutional for the House to appoint a Committee to elect a Speaker. We have been here seven weeks in disorder, while there has been a stagnation of all the public business. We have exhibited a monstrous farce for the amusement of the galleries. The responsibility rests with the Lecompton Democrats. They alone prevent an organization in the only way it can be done, and he desired them to have all the glory or all the shame. He appealed to the Democratic Party to waste no more time. If they would not permit an organization, he wished the country to know where the blame rests. He heard that fault had been found with him because he had not repelled the attacks from the other side with threats of disunion. He had a constituency who could and did read and write, and who would stand by the Constitution. He gave his views on the question of Slavery. He did not believe in any right to hold slaves unless by special commission from God, as the ancient Israelites had. He read extracts from Washington's correspondence and will to show his opinions on Slavery. He read certain extracts from Jefferson, Henry, Madison and others to show that they not only held the same doctrines the Republicans do on the subject of Slavery but a good deal stronger. They do not intend to invade any of the constitutional rights of the South. Instead of being a sectional party they were a great national party, walking in the footsteps of the revolutionary fathers, and resisting the aggressions of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, (Am.,) wishing to place himself and friends right on the record, alluded to a letter he had written in reference to the organization, and which had found its way into the Press. He recalled what he said therein, the conduct of certain gentlemen having since shown that he was under an erroneous impression.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made some explanations as to his object in introducing the resolution that no indorser of the Helper book was fit to be Speaker of the House.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—The gentleman from Missouri has now for the first time announced that his purpose in offering that resolution was to give gentlemen an opportunity to explain their relations to this Helper Book. I ask him now whether he is willing to withdraw his resolution for that purpose, temporarily, or for any time.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—I avowed my purpose frankly when I introduced the resolution, in the remarks which accompanied it. The gentleman from Ohio now proposes the question directly, whether I will withdraw the resolution for the purpose which I avowed I entertained when I offered it. I say this—that he has had two opportunities to make that explanation, and I tell him he has failed upon each opportunity to exonerate himself from the responsibility he took when he signed that book and recommended its circulation.

Mr. Sherman—I will say, Mr. Clerk, that that opportunity has never been rendered me. When the gentleman introduced his resolution, offensive in its character, at an improper time and in an improper manner, he cut off what he says he desired to give, an opportunity for explanation. It is true that three days afterwards, when the gentleman from Virginia appealed to me, I answered him candidly, and stated to him how my name became connected with that paper. I did not sign it, but it seems that a colleague came to me in my place, while writing at my desk, and asked me to sign a recommendation for the circulation of a political pamphlet. I told him I had not time to examine the book, but if there was nothing improper or offensive in it he might use my name, and thereupon he attached my name to the paper. I have stated that I had not that information upon which the gentleman of Virginia addressed me, having forgotten the circumstance, but the circumstances were recalled by a letter from Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New-York, a member of the last Congress, after that explanation had been published. That, I believed, was the substance of it, and I also believe that any gentleman should construe it as a satisfactory explanation. I stated that I had not read the book, and did not know what was in it at the time, and I stated how my name came to be attached to that paper. The gentleman alludes to another occasion the other day, when the subject was introduced here, in language which, though claimed to be courteous, I could not so understand it, when I was charged with treason, with disseminating treason, and lighting up the torch of the incendiary, to be applied to the houses of my Southern brethren; charged with crimes which, had I been guilty of them, would have rendered me unworthy to be entitled to a seat on this floor. Then, when that resolution was still pending, I rose and told the gentleman from Missouri that if he would withdraw his resolution, I would answer page by page as the book was read, or tell him my opinion of the sentiments of those extracts in the book as they were read, one by one, by the Clerk—whether I approved of them or not. But the gentleman refused to withdraw that resolution, and I say now that I do not believe it is the desire of that gentleman to give me that opportunity, or to relieve me from the difficulty I labor under. If he does so desire, I say emphatically that I am willing to do it now; and I say with equal emphasis that, never while I live—never, so help me God, whether the Speaker's chair is before me or not—never, while that resolution is before the House in an improper and unparliamentary manner, and its adoption urged, as it is, by offensive argument, never will I explain a single word contained in those extracts. [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries.] If the gentleman will withdraw his resolution, so that it will relieve me from that difficulty, (and he may reinstate it afterwards if he chose,) I will then say what I have to say in regard to those extracts; but while it is there and intended as a stigma, and is sustained by an argument wholly without precedent in parliamentary history, I cannot be expected to say more than I have already said; and further, I believe that gentlemen on that side who have an acute sense of honor believe that my position is correct. I know that some gentlemen on that side of the House believe that my statements were full and satisfactory, and even more than, under the circumstances, it was proper for me to indicate. Under these circumstances, I say that to spread this matter abroad, to agitate the country upon it, to spread those extracts all over the South, charging upon my associates and proclaiming here from day to day that the Republican Party entertain these sentiments and endorse them—it seems to me does not show that ingenuous, candid and manly course which a great party, as the Democratic Party claims to be, ought to take. I think that while we make up our political quarrels, our political issues—while we may discuss all those matters with sincerity and determination, I say it ought also to be done with frankness, fairness, and courtesy; and the mode in which this resolution was proposed and pressed before the House, the manner in which the debate has been pressed before the country, while I have sat here, hands tied and lips sealed, as the candidate of my party, arraigned before the House and before the country, from day to say—I say it is without precedent in any parliamentary body, in State Legislatures, in conventions, in party caucuses, or anywhere else. I said the other day that my political opinions were upon the public records. I say so now. Gentlemen on the other side say that they have examined those records to see what my political opinions are. Who has brought against me anything that is worth while to answer? It is true that one gentleman has said that Mr. Sherman—in other words, I am charged with being a Republican.

VOICES ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE—"That is it."

Mr. Sherman—That is my offence, and no other. I never sought to invade the rights of the Southern States. I never sought to invade the rights of any citizens of those States. I "objected to the introduction of a bill?" So I did; but when the gentleman who proposed it made a satisfactory explanation, I withdrew the objection, and that was all that was proper for me to do, and you and this House will take notice, and the country will take notice, that that is the only accusation made against me since I have been a member of the House. If there be any other, let it be made.

Mr. Hindman—I charge the genntleman with having advocated on this floor a proposition to exclude Slavery from the Territories by Congressional legislation, and of having avowed his intention to oppose the admission of any Slave States into the Union, and of having branded the Fugitive Slave law as savage and inhuman. I charge him with having stigmatized Southern Slavery as injurious and a crime.

Mr. Sherman—In other words, I am charged with being a Republican. This is my offence—none other. I never sought to invade the rights of the Southern States. I have my opinion on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and, at a proper time, I am willing to define them. I never made but one speech on the subject of Slavery, and that was upon what I regarded as an improper remark in the Message of President Pierce in 1856. I then spread upon the records my opinions upon the subject, and I find no man to call those opinions in question. They are the opinions of the body of the Republican Party to-day, and they are the opinions I now entertain.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,)—I desire to say —[Cries of "Order."]

Mr. Sherman—I am now speaking of my personal record. Again, those gentlemen on the other side, in publishing their speeches all over the country, have proclaimed that I am a traitor, &c., in order to serve a political purpose. It is true it has been done by implication;—it is true they have disclaimed any personal application, but it has answered the same purpose. They have called upon me to show my innocence, but when they make these charges they are called upon to show the proofs and the specifications, and they have failed—utterly failed—to establish their charges. The only special act they have alleged is that when a gentleman came here to me, while sitting at my desk, and asked me to sign a paper recommending a tract, I consented to the use of my name, and they declare that then, by that act, I became a traitor, and would put the torch in the incendiary's hand. I say this is not a fair argument, and now I repeat that, if my friend from Missouri really desires to know what my sentiments are in regard to those extracts from the Helper book which have been read at the Clerk's desk—the only portion of the book which I have seen or read up to this time—I will tell him, if he will remove from me what I must consider an insulting menace. But I never yet did anything under a menace, and I never will. It is not in my blood, and those gentlemen cannot put it there. [Great applause.] Now, Mr. Clerk, so far as I am concerned in this contest, I have been patient and forbearing. I desire to see an organization of this House opposed to the Administration. I think it is our highest and best duty to investigate, to examine, to analyze the mode in which the Executive powers of this Government have been administered for a few years past. That is my desire. I said before the session that I did not believe the Slavery question would come up here at all. I came here with the expectation that we were to have a business session; that we would have an examination of business affairs, an analysis of the mode and manner in which the Executive has administered the government and its condition. I did not think there was any question upon which Slavery could come up; and but for the unfortunate affair of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, I do not believe there would have been any feeling on the subject. I say now, that we should have come here with kindly feelings—no man approving of the act of John Brown, and any man ready and willing to say so and to condemn the act of lawless violence. We came here, I say, hoping that we might do our duty and investigate the administration of the Government, but when we arrived here, before a ballot, or immediately after the first informal ballot, this question was introduced, thrust in upon us, and it has had the effect of exciting the public mind and preventing gentlemen from explaining their views and their position. I think this whole proceeding has been unjust, unfriendly, offensive and wrong, not only to those gentlemen here whose lips are sealed, but to our common constituency. Those gentlemen on the other side have stirred up the bad blood. If any evil has been done, they have done it; they have stirred up this bad feeling if there is any. I believe now that we might go to work and organize if this obstacle were removed, and administer the powers and duties of this House with firmness and impartiality. I say now, in conclusion, that whenever my name stands in the way and as a barrier to the organization of this House—whenever I believe my friends are satisfied that any man of my party can receive all the votes I have, and more, so as to elect, either by a majority or plurality, I will not stand in my present position an hour. Whenever they think they can combine a larger number of votes on another candidate, I will retire from the field and yield to any other gentleman with whom I act politically, and who will accept those barren honors of the Speaker's chair. [Applause.]

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, expressed his astonishment that the gentleman had taken the ground he had. He had by his remarks destroyed the last hope that he (Clark) would withdraw the resolution. It attacked no man individually. It denounced as incendiary the doctrines of the Helper book, and the only assertion was that the man who indorsed it is not fit to be Speaker. The gentleman said he and his Republican friends have been abused, and that the debate has been conducted in a personal spirit. The Democratic side are not to be blamed for that. The gentleman spoke, too, of bad blood being produced by the introduction of the resolution, but bad blood was stirred up before Congress assembled. The Old Dominion, that has stood from the days of the Revolution, had been stained with blood by the acts of the Republican Party, and could the gentleman complain, when that territory had been invaded and the rights of the State assailed, and her safety imperilled by the circulation of that document, that objection to his election should be persisted in. The gentleman has passed the day of grace—he has been arraigned before the country. He (Clark) would never withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) referred to the course of Mr. Sherman on the Army Appropriation bill in 1856, when he offered an amendment that no part of the military force should be employed in the execution of the laws of the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until Congress shall have decided whether it was valid or not, and that, in the meantime, the President preserve the peace, disarm the militia, [cries from the Republican side, "That was right,"] and, added Mr. Rust, to prevent armed men from going there. [Renewed cries of "That's right"] I, said Mr. Rust, think that the President has no right to disarm the militia. That would be violative of the Constitution, as the people have by it the right to bear arms.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—That is just what Gov. Geary did.

Mr. Rust—It is a constitutional right of which citizens cannot be deprived.

Mr. Hindman spoke about Mr. Sherman's course on the bill introduced by Mr. Greenwood, last session, to prevent negro stealing in the Indian Territory—Mr. Sherman having withdrawn his objection to its introduction after a brief explanation that white men go into the Territory to steal negroes with impunity and sell them in the Southern States.

Mr. Hindman drew from this an inference unfavorable to Mr. Sherman. He asked the latter whether he would oppose the admission of any slaveholding State into the Union.

Mr. Sherman referred to the platform of the Republican Party. If the gentleman would show him the Philadelphia platform, he would show him what it said on the subject.

Mr. Hindman asked if the Republicans were muzzled, or whether a willful violation of the Constitution was required at their hands.

Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that when the proper time came he would answer the question.

Mr. Cox referred to the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature of 1857, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the admission of any State into the Union unless Slavery or involuntary servidute, except for crime, be excluded from the Constitution thereof.

Mr. Cary, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he was the oldest member of the Ohio delegation, and he approved of those resolutions.

Mr. Edgerton remarked that he would give his opinion.

Mr. Hindman did not want to know his opinion, but whether he would comply with the request.

Mr. Edgerton said he would answer in his own way.

Mr. Theaker, of Ohio, (Rep.,) speaking in a loud voice, amid the confusion, said he would have no objection at a proper time to tell the House and the country the opinions he entertained on the vexed question of Slavery, but he wanted the House to know he was not to be interrogated and words put into his mouth.

Mr. McKean, of New-York, (Rep.,) his voice rising above the great confusion, ironically moved that the Ohio members be committed for contempt in not answering the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. Hindman readily acquiesced in the suggestion, amid peals of laughter and cries of "Agreed."

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) put in a few words, asking Mr. Hindman—When your Democratic nominees for Speaker, Bocock and Millson, were asked questions, were they not dumb and opened not their mouths? [Laughter.]

The confusion had now reached its highest, when Mr. Grow called attention to the resolution heretofore passed, for the preservation of order, both on the floor and in the galleries.

The Clerk, in response, said that yesterday he made an appeal for the preservation of order, but it could not be maintained in the galleries while members themselves violate the rules.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked, Had not the galleries the same right to applaud as members on the floor?

The Clerk was not of that opinion, but he did not feel that he could enforce order in the galleries unless assisted by members on the floor.

Mr. Hindman cordially concurred in the point of order. It would have come more opportunely if it had been presented when Mr. Sherman addressed the House, and there was uproarious applauding on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Grow—The gentleman has not seen me applaud. So far as applause on the Republican side is concerned, it was only in a limited degree since the resolution was passed. It was time, however, the disorder was terminated.

Mr. Hindman wanted the repeated disorder to be stopped, and, in the course of his remarks in reply to Mr. Sherman, said he had long been a practicing lawyer, but he had never known an indictment to be withdrawn on motion of the defendant, that he might explain his past course. Therefore he approved of the determination of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, never to withdraw his resolution.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE FROM THE GALLERY.

PORTRAITS OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Tardiness of Members of the House—Chances of a Surprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

It becomes more and more difficult each day to collect the members of the House at the appointed hour, and to-day, at noon, not more than sixty members could be observed in their seats. This is an evil which will continue and increase under impunity, until at length one party or the other will organize a surprise and capture the Speakership. To-day, the usual devices for delay have been put in operation—first a call of the Ayes and Noes as to whether there should be a roll-call or not; and then a roll-call of members—these two proceedings occupying something like three-quarters of an hour. If any surprise should be attempted—and the Republicans are rapidly developing a fillibuster spirit—there will be scenes which, for the honor of the country, it would be well to avoid at almost any cost.

While this dreary work is going on, let me sketch a gentleman to whom every reporter and correspondent is under lasting obligations—Wm. Michael Cluskey, Postmaster of the House, and a most obliging officer to all with whom he is brought in contact. Despite his Milesian name, Cluskey is a Georgian by birth and a Southern fire-eater, though not a Secessionist, with all the modern improvements. He is a robust, large-headed young man, about 30 years of age and of middle height, with a profusion of glossy and curly straw-colored hair; a beard of brilliant tinge and great abundance, only shaved on the upper lip; large blue eyes, very prominent and lustrous; a skin fair and soft as that of a young English girl in her teens; a square and high forehead bulging out towards the top, and features rather plain and irregular, but redeemed out of the common order by the height and variety of the coloring matters which nature has used in them, and a certain vivacious manliness of expression. Cluskey, in addition to his Postmastership, is an author of high pretensions, a stump speaker of great success, an instructor of statesmen in his various manuals, and a professor of the noble art of self-defence in all its branches and contingencies, with variations and accompaniments upon all natural and artificial weapons, implements of injury and modes of resisting personal aggression. His text-book of statesmanship, now in the second edition, will produce, it is expected, a revolution in politics as absolute as that which followed the publication of the *Novum Organum* in philosophy. No public man will be able to do without it, and there are hopes entertained that next Congress may have it incorporated in all future editions of the Constitution. He is exceedingly popular in the House, and one of its most pleasant peculiar institutions.

The roll-call being now over, Thomas C. Hindman, of Arkansas, obtains the floor, under an arrangement made last night, and proceeds to deliver a set speech, which threatens to be a long one. He is a rather small, neatly-built young man, apparently not more than of the Congressional age—with a large and lofty forehead overshadowing insignificant features, gray eyes of an excitable color, straight brown hair, and a yellowish chin-beard, not yet ripened into the maturity of crispiness. He has a good voice, of rather musical intonation, no lack of confidence in his own powers, and a very boyish desire to put himself forward as an instructor to all the Republican members. His matter is sophomorical in the extreme—full of redundancies and exaggerations, Fourth-of-July metaphors, and quotations from the pages of Lord Byron. But there is good *vim* in him and good pluck—all the materials for future improvement, when experience shall have tamed down his present estimate of his own position, and when time shall have given his blood a more subdued and temperate heat. He comes of good rhetorical stock, and is likely to do it no discredit. His qualities of imagination and language are largely, perhaps a little excessively, developed; and he has a native heat in his veins which must be curbed and cooled down, under judgment, before he can assume the position which to-day he seems resolved to attain *per saltum*.

One extract of an Abolition kind which he caused the Clerk to read from the *Herald*, brought up Daniel W. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Republican,) who made certain brief explanations as to the labor-system in one of the New-England cotton-mills. Mr. Gooch bears the closest resemblance to Martin J. Crawford of Georgia, both having sandy and curly hair, with a heavy sprinkling of gray; both having red whiskers cut in exactly the same pattern; both having keen blue-gray eyes, broad but retreating foreheads, and noses a little hooked,—the only difference being, as otherwise they might be mistaken for each other by near friends, that Crawford is exceedingly thin and slim, while Gooch is in the average condition of good living. The Massachusetts Dromio, moreover, has a fuller and rounder voice than the Georgian, a much calmer utterance, and perhaps a closer consecutiveness of logic. He does not appear equal, however, to Crawford, either in suggestiveness or vigor—though both might be pared together as fair specimens of the Northern and Southern Yankee.

Mr. Hindman having concluded his maiden effort at 1½ o'clock, another call for the ayes and noes on the roll-call is now demanded and in progress. Some of the Democrats appear absent, and should the Republicans have a majority—Adrian, of New-Jersey, voting with them—we shall then be brought face to face with the Plurality Rule under Washburn's resolution, and thereupon the fillibustering will commence in right-down earnest. Let me mention here that John Cochrane is almost restored to health, and will in a day or two be able to resume his station at the right hand of Warren Winslow. The ayes and noes have just finished, and the Republicans, with South American and Anti-Lecompton aid, appear in a majority against the roll-call. Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, now rises to demand a direct vote on the Plurality proposition, and this brings up John H. Reagan, of Texas to reply as to the parliamentary law on "the previous question."

Mr. Curtis is a middle-aged man, of good height, and well-conditioned, with a bald top to his head, which is partially covered by a sedulous brushing of the side hair across the deficient space. He has a round, prominent and conspicuous forehead, fringed with heavy brows, and sheltering two dark-gray eyes, very deeply set; a short, prominent nose; full cheeks of a rather dyspeptic color; a strong, irritable mouth; a square chin, with a tendency to muscular dimples; dark, mutton-chop shaped patches of side-whisker, and on the whole a somewhat mastiff-like expression of countenance. His voice, like that of Israel Washburn, Jr., and Sherrard Clemens, has a harsh, loud and metallic ring—always conveying somewhat of menace in its tone, and striking on the tympanum of the ear with that sense of aggression which at once prompts resistance, without regard to what may be the matter. Mr. Curtis, however, holds a high place among his Republican associates, and the points of order which he has presented up to this time have, as a general thing, been well taken.

Shelton F. Leake, of Virginia, then obtained the floor for a personal explanation of his own *status*—the moving cause thereto being an attack on the "poor non-slaveholding whites of the South," in which connection Mr. Leake's name was mentioned, in an article published in the *Courier and Enquirer*, of New-York. Mr. Leake said that he never had owned more than a single slave, though representing a large slaveholding constituency; and then sent to the Clerk's desk a string of Biblical quotations, supporting bondage, which he described as emanating from the studies of a most pious clergyman. The Clerk proceeded to read these, amidst shouts of unseemly laughter from the Republican benches—the laughter rising into shrieks when he quoted Paul to the effect, "You shall *export* your slaves"—an error immediately corrected by changing the italicised word to "exhort." The grand joke of this matter, however, appeared to culminate on the "impending crisis" side when an extract from some part of the New Testament demanded, in relation to Slavery, how those who should attempt to stir up slaves against their masters could hope "to escape the damnation of hell?" This brought down the Republicans and galleries in perfect convulsions of laughter—though your correspondent has been unable, up to this time, to see the fun.

Mr. Leake is a slender young man, with a squirrel expression of face; a hooked nose, very drooping and dolorous; hazel eyes, of a timid and retiring cast; a nibbling sort of mouth, as if always puckered up for a whistle; a high, broad and commanding forehead; straight brown hair, with a slight curl around the edges; and a peaky, pointed lower-face, which might be improved by the concealment of a beard. His voice is almost a treble, but well managed; and he speaks with the fluency and clearness—though not with the force—of a practiced debater. He appears to enjoy the respect of his colleagues as an amiable and correct representative of a half-feudal constituency; and may be set down as one of those who are content to "dwell in decencies," according to Pope's ideal. Conservative and highly educated, Mr. Leake possesses qualities which do not show to their fair advantage on the floor; his pattern is not coarse enough—not "loud enough," as your dry goods men would say—for the Congressional market. He is a delicate fabric, and must be seen more closely that his worth may be appreciated.

Mr. Leake having concluded, Thomas S. Bocock, Galusha A. Grow and Israel Washburn, Jr., have got tangled up in a discussion which may last forever. All three having been previously described, and the mail-hour being now at hand, there is no need of detaining this letter. NOBODY.

The National Union Movement.

To National Union men of the City and State of New-York.

"*The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.*"—[Clay.

"*One country, one Constitution, one destiny.*"—[Webster.

"*The Union must and shall be preserved.*"—[Jackson.

The undersigned, having been appointed by a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, held at Clinton Hall, January 14, 1860, an Executive Committee, to whom is assigned the duty of facilitating the formation of a National Party in the City and State of New-York, to act in concert with the National Union Party of the country, do hereby recommend that Union Clubs be immediately formed in each ward of the cities, and in every town and village in the State, with the following call as a basis:

"Under a deep sense of the importance of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the United States; of securing the rights of the several States inviolate, resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy; opposed to all sectional parties, and in favor of elevating men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves into a Club."

Copies of which will be supplied on application to the Corresponding Secretary.

As fast as Clubs are formed they will please communicate with this Committee through the Corresponding Secretary.

It is hoped that each Ward in the City will report by the 1st of February a complete organization, as it is contemplated to hold a Grand Mass Meeting on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

Chauncey W. Moore,	Abraham Duryee,
A. M. Bininger,	D. Henry Haight,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chester Driggs,
Wm. G. Sterling,	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Wm. A. Guest,	T. W. Decker,
Jehiel Read,	R. L. Larremore,
Wm. A. Hall,	A. Z. Huggins.

CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
No 328 Broadway, Chairman.
Wm. G. Sterling, No. 21 Nassau-street, Cor. Sec.
A. Z. Huggins, No. 16 Wall-street, Rec. Sec.

The Republicans and the Tariff Question.

VIEWS OF GOV. CHASE OF OHIO.

The following letter from Gov. Chase to Senator Stanley, of the Ohio Legislature, has just been published.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25, 1859.

My Dear Sir—We are all gratified to hear of your election to the Senate, and I was particularly gratified by your letter confirming the good news and assuring me of your personal good will. Believe me that I value the esteem of such men as yourself far more highly than any office; and only regret when I compare my knowledge of myself with that esteem, that I cannot feel it is better deserved.

Surely there should be no disagreement between Republicans as to the tariff. Whatever may be any man's theoretical views of Free Trade, we are agreed that there is no prospect of the adoption of the policy of unrestrained commercial intercourse by civilized nations during the life of any of us; and no one, I believe, proposes the adoption of that policy by the United States without the concurrence of other nations. Certainly I do not. I am a practical man, and wish to take practical views of this tariff question, as of every other, avoiding ultraism in every direction. I know that we have always had a tariff. I know that we have never had a horizontal tariff, unless the Compromise act of 1833 may be called such. I know that for a long time to come, and perhaps as long as our Union shall endure, we shall have a Tariff. Now, these things being so, I am clearly of opinion that Tariff laws, like all other laws, should be so framed as to do as much good and as little harm as possible; and I am, therefore, in favor of such discrimination as will best secure and promote the interests of labor—of our own labor—and the general well-being of our own people. No man, in my judgment, deserves the name of an American statesman who would not so shape American legislation and administration as to protect American industry, and guard impartially all American rights and industry.

Truly your friend,
S. P. CHASE.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE CIRCASSIAN AT ST. JOHNS.

The Question of a Congress still in Doubt.

The Change in the French Ministry.

THE MAILS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Galway on Saturday evening the 7th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Her advices are two full days later than those received by the *Anglo-Saxon via* Queenstown.

The news is not specially important.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa* sailed on the 7th from Liverpool for New-York direct, with 50 passengers.

Nothing had transpired relative to the Congress, and it was still uncertain whether it would assemble.

The retirement or dismissal of Count Walewski from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attracted more attention than anything else in a political way in Europe.

The English journals construe it as evidence that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause.

M. de Thouvenal would quit Constantinople forthwith to assume the Foreign Ministry.

It was rumored that the visit of Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at the French Court, to London had reference to the settlement of the Italian question without the assemblage of a European Congress.

Marshal McMahon had succeeded Marshal Vaillant as Commander of the French Army of Occupation in Italy.

The Paris Bourse continued depressed. The Rentes closed on the 5th at 68f.30c.

The Sardinian Government had protested against the enlistment of Germans by the Papal Government, and threatens to send troops into the Legations.

The Prussian army is to be increased by 35,000 men.

It is confirmed that Bucki Pacha had succeeded Kaprisli Pacha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

The mails from Bombay of Dec. 12, and Melbourne of Nov. 17, had arrived. There had been changes in the Ministry both in Victoria and New South Wales. The Melbourne markets were depressed. Mr. Graham, a provision contractor, had suspended for £80,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer Movement—Napoleon III. and the Catholic Clergy—The Congress—The Death of Macaulay—Personal Recollections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

The New Year has opened more calmly than was expected, and our national out-look for 1860 is pleasanter than any of our public soothsayers would have led us to hope for a few weeks ago. Trade is active, employment general, the strike at an end, the revenue steady, credit buoyant, consols unexcitable, the corn market quiet, and the circle around the Christmas fire generally cheerful. Volunteering still goes on in many places, but less as a matter of panic than a matter of pastime. Everybody still talks a little about it, but perceptibly less and less every day. It is not popular to admit that there is a deal of gammon about it, but the fact is silently making its way into people's heads; and those who reflect and calculate seriously how the national nervousness about invasion may be turned to good account ere the fit passes away, are most urgently recommending a permanent and effective reorganization of the militia. You can hardly understand in America how it comes to pass that our militia force should be numerically so inadequate, and its reputation so low. But the explanation may be given in a very few words. It stands on the wrong leg. The rank and file is enlisted from the most worthless class of the community, and contains an amount of idleness, roguery and vagabondage hardly to be matched elsewhere. The ne'er-do-wells of the town or village join the militia regiment for the sake of the bounty, and when they have spent it they frequently desert, sell their kit, migrate to some distant county, and under a new name enlist again in another regiment. The extent to which this system of plunder has been carried on is almost incredible. I was talking the other day to an Ex-Secretary of War, who told me he believed the desertions were understated at fifty per cent. during the last two years. Respectable young mechanics and small farmers' sons consider it a degradation to enter the service, and if driven to think of it by necessity or unhappiness, would prefer enlisting in the line. I believe, however, that the attention of Government has at length been awakened to the need of reconstituting the militia, and that a legislative project for that purpose is on the anvil.

So long, however, as the iron distinction of caste is maintained, and the rank and file are subjected to treatment from which their officers, solely because they belong to a different class of society, are free, it would be impossible, I believe, to raise the *morale* of either our army or our militia. Corporal punishments must be wholly abolished, and other changes equally essential introduced, if our permanent defensive force is to be made either popular or national. A good deal has been done during the last five and twenty years in the way of modifying the system as it formerly existed. Five or even fifteen hundred lashes used to be no uncommon penalty for disobedience of orders: it is now reduced to fifty, but the degrading character of the punishment remains, and the invidious liability to it works in the manner I have stated. It is a curious and significant fact that the only European armies in which flogging is retained as a means of discipline, are those of Russia, Austria and England, these being the only countries in which the influence of aristocracy is paramount.

The greatest revulsion of feeling we have lately witnessed in the United Kingdom, is that among the Roman Catholic population regarding the Emperor of the French. A fortnight ago he was looked up to by them, with very few exceptions, as the greatest benefactor of the Church, and its truest protector. The peace of Villafranca was ascribed, by Catholics universally, to the same impulse of self-interest rather than of sympathy, which had dispatched a French army to Rome eleven years ago, and which has kept it there ever since at the Pope's request. Certainly Louis Napoleon has until now acted as if he believed clerical loyalty the best buttress of his throne. There has been no stint to the profusion of his political oblations, and no slumbering in his careful and flattering attention to ecclesiastics of every degree. Suddenly he startles Europe with the announcement of a policy which he must have foreseen would fill them with enmity and rage unspeakable. It has been in vain that M. Sacchoni and Prince Richard Metternich have pressed M. Walewski to give them some sort of disavowal of *The Pope and the Congress*. The French Minister avows to them and to every one, his dismay and disapproval; but the Papal and Austrian Envoys remember that it is not the first time he has assumed the privilege of repudiating his master's views, and declared he never would officially execute them; nor can they have forgotten that in every case he has been permitted to retain his office, and compelled to do the Imperial bidding. The Russian and Prussian Envoys at Paris have been instructed likewise to protest against the principles of the Napoleonic pamphlet, but on different grounds. Its recognition of popular assent as the basis of sovereignty does not suit the owners of Poland and the Rhine-land. They therefore protest against the awkward precedent being set in the case of Italy; but intimation has at the same time been given to the English Government that this will not prevent their tacit acquiescence in the Italian *status quo*, with which they do not mean to interfere. So

Congress is adjourned, and well-informed persons think it unlikely that it will ever meet. Austria, bankrupt and deserted, dare not renew the war; and the Pope has no other resources left him than those which he possesses in the heart of France itself; but these are far from being inconsiderable. The whole of the episcopate priesthood and monastic orders may be henceforth set down as devoted and implacable Bourbonists; and every species of disaffection, whether Legitimist, Orleanist or Republican, will be furtively fanned and fostered by them. The importance of the danger to Napoleon III. is heightened, not lessened, by the impossibility of an open combination of parties against him in France. Were public discussion or public action possible, attempts to fraternize would be made by the various factions, which would be sure to end in mutual repulsion. As it is, the *Journal des Débats* and *Univers* may continue their antagonism to the Government from different points of view; and different species of disaffection may be brought to maturity without any attempt to commingle their seed. There are rumors that M. Persigny is to replace M. Walewski in the foreign department; but I doubt the possibility of his long retaining such a position, if the experiment should be made. M. Persigny is too honest and outspoken for such a post under such a master. He is one of the few thoroughly reliable men Napoleon III. has in his service, afraid of nothing, indifferent to money, and a fanatical believer in the Napoleonic star. But he compensates himself for his life-long devotion by thwarting and worrying his Imperial chief, whenever he thinks him wrong; and he cannot be restrained from quarreling with those who oppose the Imperial wishes, even when the Emperor himself thinks it better to dissemble and bide his time. He was ambassador here at the time of the Conspiracy bill, and persisted in using such language, when the Ministry was changed on account of it, as practically rendered it impossible for Lords Derby and Malmesbury to transact important business through him. Napoleon, who did not choose to make a national quarrel on the subject, grew impatient of Persigny's imprudence, and rebuked it so sharply that the over-zealous envoy resigned. He is now here as Ambassador once more, is a true friend to the French and English alliance, and gets on very well with Lord Palmerston and the Whigs; but those who understand and appreciate him best, do not believe that his temper would qualify him for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

The sudden death of Lord Macaulay has caused less sensation than you might perhaps suppose. Personally, he was known only to the limited circle in which he moved. Long before his elevation to the peerage he excluded himself well-nigh altogether from society, save only that of notabilities and fine people. The pet of Lansdowne House, he had been early spoiled in this respect. His manner had become gradually more and more self-conscious, arrogant and pompous. The last time I saw him I was painfully struck with this characteristic, which showed itself in a great variety of little ways, and diminished greatly the pleasure which his marvelous flow of brilliant talk was calculated to afford. I sat opposite to him at table, and he completely monopolized attention from first to last. When animated on such occasions, he spoke with the same rhetorical emphasis and elaborate articulation that he would have used in a public speech. His voice was deep, but not particularly clear; trained to a great variety of modulation without being musical; and partly owing to the latter want, and partly to a certain tendency to asthma under which he labored, the ear became fatigued with listening long before the curiosity of his hearers was appeased. He once spent a week at a country vicarage as the guest of Sidney Smith. "Well, and how did you get on with him?" asked a friend. "Get on—I did not get on at all," said the wit. "He talked all day, and I have no doubt he talked all night; but I went to bed as usual, and, thank God, slept soundly, only when I got up in the morning I found Macaulay hard at it still. I took my revenge, however, in my own way, for when he was leaving I went to the door of his chaise, and after bidding him good bye, said, 'I admit it.' 'Admit what?' he exclaimed. 'That you are the greatest man in England.'" Macaulay was never known to have had any female attachment. He had many celebrities for intimate acquaintances, and these did him instead of friends. But he was a man of intellect, not of affection. There is a great deal of fuss and genuine literary regret at his decease, but in the council-room of his party he leaves no blank, and I doubt if a tear will be shed over his grave. Two additional volumes of his History are nearly ready for publication, and he has left behind a vast amount of finished and unfinished materials for its later portions.

The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 3.

The Emperor and Empress yesterday, in accordance with annual custom, held grand receptions at the Tuileries. Their Majesties received at 11½ o'clock the great officers of the Crown, the Grand Mistress of the Household of the Empress, the Gouvernante of the Children of France, the officers and ladies of their Majesties' households, and of those of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family; also, the Cardinals, Ministers, Marshals, Admirals, the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Governor of the Invalides. At 12 o'clock, their Majesties attended Divine service in the chapel of the palace, the Archbishop of Paris officiating, and there being also present the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Murat, Prince Joachim Murat, the Princess Lucien Murat, the Princess Joachim Murat, and the Princess Anna Murat. At 1 o'clock the Emperor alone received, in the Throne-room, the members of the diplomatic body, and the Pope's Nuncio pronounced the following address:

"Sire: On this first day of the year which assembles the diplomatic body around your Majesty, I have the honor, Sire, of expressing to you their good wishes and respectful homage."

The Emperor replied:

"I thank the diplomatic body for the good wishes which they have addressed to me on the return of the new year; and I am particularly happy this time to have the opportunity of reminding the members composing it that since my accession to power I have always professed the deepest respect for admitted rights. Therefore, be persuaded that the constant object of my efforts will be to everywhere reëstablish as much as shall depend on me, confidence and peace."

His Majesty then ascended the throne, and received deputations of the Grand Crosses, the Grand Officers, and the Council of the Legion of Honor, and members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Council of State, Court of Cassation, Court of Accounts, Imperial Council of Public Instruction, the Institute, and the Imperial Court of Paris; deputations of the Catholic clergy and of the non-Catholic consistories, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, the members of the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine, of the Municipal Council, and the departmental commission; the mayors, deputy mayors, and commissaries of Police of Paris; the Members of the Municipalities of the neighborhood of Paris; the Judges of the Civil Tribunal and of the Chamber of Commerce; the professors of colleges and the officers of museums and public libraries; the Bishop, Prefect and Municipality of Versailles; the General commanding the National Guard, and the Marshals commanding the Imperial Guard and the First Military District, and their respective staffs; the Superior Military and Naval Officers present at Paris; the staffs of the Ministers of Marine and War, and of the Hotel des Invalides; the old Officers of the Armies of Napoleon I.; and a vast number of other civil and military functionaries. All the personages received were in full uniform or costume.

M. About on the Official Pamphlet.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes from time to time, in its feuilleton, very amusing letters from a *bon jeune homme* to his cousin Madeline, all of which are written by M. About, the author of the well-known work on the Roman question. In his last letter the writer gives the following opinion of the pamphlet which has excited so much attention:

"The pamphlet itself is a very straightforward, unpretending, and lucid composition. The style is correct without any attempt at elegance, and vigorous without the slightest approach to rhetorical declamation. The author must be a man of business, for he goes straight to the point, and dispenses with all preamble. His brethren (the liberal writers) seemed to have taken delight in rendering the Roman question obscure. One addressed his useless declamation against the abuses of the Pontifical Government, and what Luther called the rottenness of Rome. Another, like a waggish school-boy, showered down ridicule on a Government which, though certainly unbearable, is still entitled to respect. The author of the pamphlet has stated and proved in the gravest and most respectful manner that the Pope's Government, as it now exists, sacrifices 2,000,000 of Italians and compromises Catholicism. He politely points out an infallible means of limiting the evil and of saving almost a whole nation without injuring the true interests of religion. Nay, he does more: he exalts the spiritual head of the Church, and reverently loosens the bonds which chain the Pope to the vile interests of this world. He sets above all thrones one august and holy seat; he forges with the gold of Europe a tiara more sacred than all crowns. Lastly, with a modesty that cannot be too highly appreciated, he submits his plans to the approbation of the Congress of Paris. I do not know what this Congress will be able to say, for all the Congresses of Europe have hitherto deliberated without me. But I approve of the pamphlet as I admire all right-minded men who try to do good."

The Pope and his Irish Clergy.

The Dublin *Morning News* gives a Latin copy of a letter from the Pope, in reply to the address of sympathy adopted by the Roman Catholic prelates at their meeting in Dublin on the 3d November last. The following is a translation:

TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER PAUL, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, &C.

To our venerable brother and dearly beloved sons health and our apostolic benediction. Nothing could be more agreeable, nothing more lovely, than your letter bearing date the 3d November last, and lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great consolations amid the deep sorrows with which we were borne down. For everywhere throughout these letters there shines forth wonderfully your singular faith, piety, love and reverence towards ourselves and the chair of Peter; everywhere your bitter grief displays itself at the tribulations into which we are plunged by the wicked designs and endeavors of those men who wage most fierce war against the Catholic Church, the apostolic throne, and the patrimony of St. Peter; and who are endeavoring to destroy the foundations of all Divine and human right. We could not but be greatly delighted by these excellent sentiments of yours, which, worthy of all praise as they are, have raised to the highest point our paternal love towards thee, venerable father, and you, beloved sons. Do not cease to pray and beseech the Father of all Mercies with still more earnest supplication that He will snatch his Holy Church from so many calamities, and daily magnify and adorn it with more splendid triumphs; and assist and console us in all our tribulations; and that he will deign, of his omnipotent goodness, to lead back all the enemies of His Church and of this Apostolic Throne to the paths of truth, justice, and salvation. We doubt not, venerable brother, and beloved sons, but that you, by the aid of the Almighty, desire nothing more than to perform with still greater zeal and earnestness, all those duties which, fulfilled thoughtfully, wisely, and zealously, may so greatly conduce to the defence of the cause of God and of His Holy Church, to the salvation of souls, to the exposure of the deceits and the refutations of the errors of wicked men, in this time of special iniquity. Be assured that the feeling of our paternal mind towards yourselves is equally warm and devoted. As a most certain pledge whereof receive our apostolic benediction, which from our inmost heart, full of love, we bestow on thee, venerable father, and on you, beloved sons.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 1st of December, 1859, in the 14th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS, P.P., IX.

Reduction of the Austrian Army.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, of Dec. 28, contains the following letter from His Majesty the Emperor to the Minister of the Interior:

Dear Count Goluchowski: The patriotism of my people has manifested itself in a brilliant manner during the late war, when thousands of volunteers joined my standards, and so it did still more recently, when numbers of these volunteers preferred to remain in service, though peace had been concluded. The presence of these latter in the army, as well as of those whom the recruiting service of 1859 brought to the standards, being sufficient to keep the army on a footing of effectiveness, I have resolved that the recruitment for 1860 is not to take place, without any counterbalancing increase in the recruitment for 1861.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, (*manu propria.*)

Arrangements for the Funeral of Lord Macaulay.

From the London Globe, Jan. 2.

Lord Macaulay will be buried this week in Westminster Abbey. The sexton of the Dean and Chapter is busy opening a grave for our great historian—not with kings and knights of the Garter—not even with Stephenson or Telford—but in Poets' Corner, or the south transept of the Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulay's own College. The historian will not lie far off Camden—almost the father of English history—nor far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan and Gifford, the Tory editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He will lie facing the statue of the poet of "The Pleasures of Hope," at whose funeral the noble historian helped (with wise selection) to bear the pall. The day of the funeral is, we believe, as yet unfixed.

The Great Eastern.

LETTER FROM HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Campbell:

Downing-street, Dec. 5, 1859.

My Dear Sir: If I rightly understand your letters of the 30th and 2d, you have not failed yourself to perceive that there are reasons which must prevent the Government, at the present moment, from entertaining any proposal for the employment of the *Great Eastern*. Among these reasons are the intention to propose the renewal of the Select Committee on subsidies, the general duty of the Government to avoid anticipating the judgment, or fettering the hands of Parliament, in a matter which it has taken under special consideration, the heavy demands from other sources upon the Treasury; and lastly, the as yet incomplete condition, according to documents in the public journals, of the great ship herself. The questions, what are the claims of the old ocean route compared with that by the Mediterranean, and again with the Isthmus of Panama, deserve a more open and careful inquiry than can well be undertaken by a Minister or a Department in the course of its ordinary duties. I hope they will receive this full examination at the hands of the Committee. You ask for an assurance that no new fixed subsidy shall be given for Indian and Australian service, until the result of the *Great Eastern* voyage shall have determined certain questions. My answer is, that it is the desire, and so far as it depends upon them, the intention of the Government, to avoid all engagements which might embarrass and prejudge the future, until they themselves, and until Parliament shall be in a condition to take a comprehensive view of the whole subject as to routes, as to cost, and the mode of meeting it, as to the proper object of subsidy from the Government, and as to its effect upon the competing enterprise of private parties, and upon the mastery of difficulties and improvement of steam navigation.

I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

R. J. R. Campbell, Esq.

An English View of our Treaty with Mexico.

From the London News, Jan. 3.

The treaty between the Juarez Government of Mexico and the United States has been at length concluded. A great step has thus been made by the Government of the United States. Mexico becomes the highway for Oriental and North American trade. Both the contracting parties will derive political and commercial interest, either present or prospective from the bargain they have struck. In truth, Juarez appears to have catered for himself at least as well as Mr. Buchanan. The United States claimed a right of transit through the Mexican territory; Mexico has conceded this right; and though this show of territorial abnegation on the part of Mexico in reality consults the interests of the Juarez Party as much as of the Americans, Juarez contrives to demand and obtain the sum of $4,000,000 in exchange. Of this, one-half is told off in liquidation of old American claims, while the other half is paid down by America to Mexico in hard cash. By the pecuniary part alone of this proceeding, therefore, Juarez at once fills his pockets with $2,000,000, and pays off importunate bondholders in a similar sum. But the fact is that while the treaty is thus one of territorial surrender on the part of Mexico, and thus elicits a pecuniary compensation from the United States, the Juarez Government gains certain political advantages independently of the monetary equivalent for the surrender of the right of transit to America. These political advantages are of two kinds—first, as affecting foreign intervention, which appears to be required for the final termination of the civil war; secondly, in regard to the position of Mexico as the highway of Atlantic and Pacific trade. In the first place, then, by the terms of this treaty two lines of transit across the Tehuantepec Isthmus are marked out for the United States. One route runs from Rio Grande to Mazatlan, while the other, at a slight difference of latitude, runs in a parallel direction. Either of these routes, of course, commands the Atlantic at one extremity, and the Pacific at the other. Both are equally established as neutral ground—neither exclusively Mexican nor exclusively American—and are to be protected by both Governments alike. Now America, having elicited this privilege from Mexico, obtains also the right of enforcing freedom of passage against all obstacles and by her own military troops. While the Government of the United States has done this it has also provided in distinct terms for the right of transporting not only commerce, "but troops, stores, and munitions of war." In the present distracted state of Mexico we must acknowledge that without such a stipulation the present treaty would never have worked. But the advantage to the Juarez Government of Mexico is that they in reality introduce the United States as their allies against the Miramon Party, in any passage of arms in which that rival party may contest the possession of the South of Mexico. According to recent intelligence, Miramon had found it necessary to project an attack on the quarters of the Juarez party, between Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec, and thus to carry the war southward. All this, it will be seen at a glance, is rendered more difficult, if not immediately arrested by the new arrangement. Two parallel lines are now drawn, which Miramon cannot cross without putting himself to the ban of the Government of the United States. That Government, so far as this double line is concerned, henceforth is practically joint sovereign of the soil with the Vera Cruz Government of Mexico, led by Juarez. If, therefore, Miramon's forces cross either line in order to assail Juarez, they lay themselves open to immediate hostilities with the United States. This latter contingency is what of all things the Juarez Party would desire, for the civil war would then be terminated in six weeks, and the Juarez Government would probably be left by America uncontested masters of the territory. But supposing, on the other hand, that Miramon does not make this perilous attempt, it seems probable that the Juarez Government will still be fortified in its present possessions to the south of the lines of transit, and that it will really be established as a permanent and stable Government, inasmuch as its rival will be unable to attack it.

The commercial effect of this treaty will, we trust, be to effect in some degree what Humboldt long ago expected to see accomplished by a master-work of engineering. The bisection of the Isthmus of Panama is a project pretty well abandoned. But America may thus in a measure hold the keys of two oceans. The visionary North-west Passage has now finally been abandoned, though it had been the dream of England since the days of Elizabeth; and the passage from Boston or New-York to the Pacific, by way of Cape Horn, involves an immense *détour*. The Southern States of the Union from the fertile banks of the Mississippi may send their produce across the Gulf of Mexico to the harbors of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in a couple of days; and a land journey of 100 miles will bring them to the coast of the Pacific. From this common centre American trade will branch out in three directions. To the north it will be contiguous to California and Vancouver's Island; to the south it will communicate with Lima and Peru; and further to the west, across the Pacific, it will take a direct route to China, India, Java, and the Eastern Archipelago. Nor can Southern Mexico fail to participate in these advantages, as being the axis, as it were, on which all this commerce must turn.

Wreck of a Large American Ship in Cardigan Bay.

GALLANT LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

Barmouth, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859.

I have much pleasure in reporting the additional valuable services yesterday of the Barmouth life-boat belonging to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. A large ship, the *Britannia*, of Bath, United States, was seen ashore early yesterday morning, about four miles from hence, wind S. W., blowing very hard. The life-boat was with some difficulty pulled over the bay, owing to the strong spring-tide against her and the wind; the sail was set to run to the vessel. The sea alongside was awful, so much so that I expected to see the boat capsized every moment, or dashed to atoms against the ship's side. The life-boat behaved far beyond the expectation of everybody. Fourteen persons, including the captain's wife, were taken from the vessel, five men preferred remaining on board, who came on shore the next morning in one of the ship's boats. The life-boat filled very often, but soon discharged the water. One of the ship's crew had a very narrow escape of being crushed to pieces between the ship and the boat. He fell in trying to get on board the life-boat, and but for the activity of some of the boat's crew he must have been killed. It will probably be remembered that this valuable life-boat was instrumental a few weeks ago in saving from destruction another large American ship, the *Troy*, with her valuable cargo of cotton.

The New Galway Steamships.

From the Liverpool Post.

We understand that Messrs. Palmer, Brothers & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who are building two of the fast express dispatch steamers for the Galway line, have just sold to the French Government a magnificent steamer of 3,000 tons, and 800 horse power. This ship, although only a screw steamer, made 17 miles an hour on her trial trip. She will prove a formidable addition to the French armament. Messrs. Palmer Brothers have also entered into a contract with the British Government for a steam-frigate of large dimensions. These facts encourage the belief that the paddle steamers being built by this eminent firm, for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to run between Galway and America, will greatly accelerate the voyage, and perform all that has been promised on their behalf. Two similar ships are being built for the Company by Messrs. Samuelson, of Hull; and as it is but reasonable to suppose that a generous rivalry exists between the two firms, we congratulate the Galway line on its prospects in acquiring four such vessels, to which the *Prince Albert*, in her altered state, will furnish a splendid addition as a supplementary vessel.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Lawrence Calamity—Sympathetic Feeling—Aid for the Sufferers—The General Assembly Convened—A Monument to Gen. Greene, of the Revolution—Death of Thos. A. Tefft.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Providence, R. I., Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

Like the sudden blast of a tempest, or the instantaneous flash of the lightning, the recent calamity at Lawrence has fallen upon New-England. Without premonition, or the least opportunity to prepare for their awful fate, two hundred human beings have been launched into eternity, and as many more lie suffering and in agony from the pains of broken and crushed limbs, bruises, and scorched wounds. Throughout New-England family hearths have been invaded and the bonds of relationship sadly sundered by this terrible form of death. It was a pitiable and heart-rending sight to see fathers and mothers yearning after their children, broken-hearted sisters bewailing the loss of brothers, and in turn brothers searching disconsolately after their sisters. Blackened and charred masses were frequently exhumed from the fatal wreck of timber, brick and stone, with no other sign of identity but some token which affection had placed upon the finger, clasped at the neck, or which had hung from the ears. Agonizing cries rent the air, the day after the destruction, like Rachel weeping for her children, and they would not be comforted. The mournful pall of desolation reached far and wide, as if the blight of disease had scourged the country. There were a number of operatives in the fatal mill who belonged in this State. Two of them it has been ascertained were among the number of killed and wounded. One died, and the other is severely if not fatally injured. One girl, belonging in Johnston, a few miles from this city, providentially escaped by a presentiment which impressed itself during the day that some awful event was going to happen. She left the mill about the middle of the afternoon, being ill on account of the heavy forebodings she experienced, and remained at her home until she heard of the terrible tragedy. She thus saved herself, perhaps, from death. The suddenness and extent of the calamity has here, as elsewhere, enlisted much sympathy and anxiety for the distressed victims, and for those who suffer by the loss of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. Here, if anywhere, there should arise a liberal response of aid and comfort; and wealthy manufacturers who have accumulated fortunes through the industry of these operatives, should most assuredly contribute without regard to amount to alleviate their sufferings. Mr. Edward Harris, a prominent manufacturer at Woonsocket, has sent $100 to the fund of assistance, which has now swelled to $25,000—a moderate amount to sustain nearly a thousand people, the injured and those depending upon them for support. There will, probably, be a meeting held here to-morrow, of prominent merchants, to raise funds for the object.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island have convened for a Winter session. The Senate, which is largely American-Republican, is presided over by the Governor, Hon. Thos. G. Turner, and the House, where the American-Republican wing predominates, is ruled by Speaker Wingate Hays, who succeeds Hon C. C. Van Zandt. The present session is to be an all-important one, and will probably be extended late into Spring. A number of interesting topics are to come before the body, among which is the Rhode Island and Massachusetts boundary question, the colored-school question, and others of local importance, bearing more or less on the public welfare.

A project has just been introduced into the Assembly in the shape of resolutions, of which the following are the principal:

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed with full power to cause to be erected a bronze statue of Maj.-Gen. Greene, in such place as shall hereafter be fixed upon by the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the cost of said statue, payable in two annual installments of twenty-five hundred dollars each.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of Finance. It is hoped that this patriotic step toward discharging a debt long allowed as due to the memory of our ancestry, will be speedily crowned with success. Nowhere as in this State, is there such utter neglect of material testimony to the greatness, the virtues and the worth, of the characters of our fathers. If to read her history by her monuments were the only source of information of the past character, condition, and progress of the people of Rhode Island, it would be a meagre history. No State furnished braver men in the Revolution, none more heroic and patriotic Generals. No State has given birth to men who were more useful to their country, and performed their proportionate share of service with greater fidelity and diligence. No State struggled more desperately, and underwent more affliction in their Colonial dependence, than this, and none had more faithful and friendly allies in the hour of their danger. Miantinomi, and Canonicus; Roger Williams, the founder, and John Clarke, his coadjutor; Nathaniel Greene, the saviour of the South, one of the bravest generals of the Revolution, and "second only to Washington," and with him the first naval commodore of our nation's infant marine, Abraham Whipple; still later the gallant Perry of Lake Erie renown, and others in various walks, have made the history of Rhode Island illustrious. Yet for these faithful fathers there remains no emblem of our respect, our gratitude or our veneration. It has devolved upon the patriotic people of Georgia to manifest their affection and honor to the memory of Greene, by appropriating money to erect to him a monument; and the people of Cleveland, Ohio, have taken into their own hands the high trust of rearing to the memory of the brave Perry a worthy monument, which shall overlook the waters upon whose bosom he achieved a nation's victory. Rhode Island has neglected these things in the haste of her people to grasp at gain. Throughout the whole State there stands but one public structure, erected by Gratitude, to commemorate virtues and worth. This is at Newport, in a familiar spot to every visiter. It is the granite monument to Com. Perry, not worthy of him or of his services to the country. This new project to erect a statue of Gen. Greene will no doubt meet with objection, but must ultimately triumph, and the people will heartily indorse the event, when there shall arise up in their midst the majestic form of one whom Rhode Island gave to fight the cause of her freedom—one whom the people cherished as second to the Father of his Country—one whose memory will ever be a watchword for Liberty.

The recent death of Thomas A. Tefft, Esq., at Florence, has impressed itself with sadness upon the heart of every friend, because of the brilliant and useful future open to his efforts, and because of his genius and his known high qualities of mind and character. Early in life Mr. Tefft exhibited remarkable aptness for construction and taste for art. He graduated at Brown University, in this city, and afterwards pursued the profession of an architect, planning many buildings which have been erected in different parts of the country. Subsequently he went to Europe, and there devised a plan of a universal decimal currency, and presented it at a meeting of a scientific society in London, from which time he became distinguished. He was engaged in studying out this project and informing himself on the system of Education in France, when he was suddenly cut off. No doubt, had he lived, his country would have been greatly benefited by his efforts in the department of Art, and he would have reaped a just and worthy fame.

HIPPARCHUS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Worcester's New English Dictionary, the greatest literary enterprise of the time, is at length completed. It is comprised in 1,854 royal quarto pages, on clear, fine paper, with that peculiar clearness and beauty of typography which characterizes all the issues of the "Riverside" Press, and altogether is the most elegant and massive volume which has been issued from the American Press. The author acknowledges, in the preface, the assistance of Professors Felton, Agassiz, Gray, Lovering, Horsford and Eliot, and of Mr. Henry James Clark, Mr. Charles Folsom and Mr. Richard Soule, of Cambridge, as well as of other well-known scholars. Profound scholarship and conscientious accuracy are manifest upon every page, while the completeness and comprehensiveness of the work, and its symmetrical arrangement, give the greatest facility of reference. Notes from Walker, Johnson, Landais, Trench and others, on the orthography, pronunciation and etymology of the language, are interspersed throughout the text; and these, with the articles on synonyms and the pictorial illustrations, or rather definitions, give the fullest information with regard to the origin, changes and usage of words.

Great attention appears to have been paid to the derivation of words, the labors of German and English philologers having been laid under contribution to enrich this department of the work. Obsolete words, and obsolete meanings of words still in good use, are carefully discriminated, while the vocabulary of such terms is sufficiently full for the reading of the old standard English authors. In the Introduction are elaborate treatises on Pronunciation, Orthography, English Grammar, the Origin, Formation and Etymology of the English Language; on Archaisms, Provincialisms and Americanisms; a History of English Lexicography, &c.

The Appendix contains rules and tables for pronunciation of Greek and Latin and Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, names of distinguished men of modern times, abbreviations and signs used in writing and printing, and a collection of words, phrases, and quotations from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish languages.

The present month has not been remarkably prolific of noteworthy books. Indeed, the beginning of the year is scarcely ever the beginning of anything else. The public mind is apt to be engrossed with other matters, and neither publishers, nor business men in any department, find it a profitable season for large adventures.

The Appletons have published, the *Eighth* volume of their *New American Cyclopædia* which closes with a biographical notice of Gen. Haynau, and thus carries the work over the threshold of the letter H. It continues to be distinguished by the same diligence, fullness and general interest which have marked it from the commencement. We are not at all surprised to hear of its decided and certainly deserved popular success.

The Appletons have also published a volume containing twenty five sermons, constituting what the author, Rev. Dr. Bellows, styles *Restatements of Christian Doctrine*. Dr. B. is widely known and esteemed for the intellectual vigor and general ability of his writings, and for the general fairness exhibited in all his discussions of controverted topics. His recent controversial movements in theology will give additional interest to this volume.

The Appletons also reprint, in a very handsome duodecimo, a history of the *Eighteen Christian Centuries*, by Rev. James White. The work has achieved an unusual degree of popularity in England, and presents within a reasonable compass a clear history of the most interesting period of the world.

Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have issued, from advanced sheets purchased abroad, a handsome edition of Capt. McClintock's *Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions*—which forms one of the most interesting and important chapters in the history of Arctic Exploration. The various expeditions which have been sent to those remote regions can scarcely be styled useless, when we consider the large and important additions they have made both to literature and science. This work will be read eagerly by all who have made themselves at all familiar with the incidents which it narrates.

Pudney & Russell publish Mrs. Brittan's *Scenes and Incidents of Every-day Life in Africa*—a pleasant series of sketches, portraying the life of a missionary among the savage tribes, and describing native life and customs. The work has a marked religious tone.

Crosby, Nichols & Co., of Boston, have published a volume of Sermons by Rev. F. D. Huntington, under the title of *Christian Believing and Living*. Dr. Huntington is widely known as one of the most eminent of the Faculty of Harvard University. Twenty-five of his best discourses, here collected, will readily find readers.

WISCONSIN.

Decisions of Importance in Wisconsin—Foreclosures of Mortgages on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad—Milwaukee City Credit—Politics, Weather and other Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

Several of the recent decisions made by the Supreme Court of this State possess an interest so much greater to the public abroad than that which attaches to the determinations of ordinary actions, that a correct statement of their character and effect may be acceptable to your readers. This being the highest judicial tribunal in the State, its rulings, of course, become the settled law.

The Court has decided the legislation authorizing towns and cities to loan their credit to railroad companies, to be constitutional and valid. In the case presented the town of Beloit had, pursuant to a law passed by the Legislature, issued bonds to a railroad corporation to aid in building the road. A bondholder sued the town upon an interest coupon, defaulted by the company and resisted by the town, and recovered. The question was fully presented, and the decision clearly sustained the legality of the issue and the liability of the town to the bondholders. This decision of course, settles the liability of the City of Milwaukee upon the large amount of bonds issued in aid of railroad corporations, upon many of which the interest is now remaining unpaid. But while it fixes a legal liability where the question was doubtful, it does not add to the moral obligation which the tax-payers of this city fully acknowledged, and which they are determined, at all events, to faithfully perform. Repudiation, now impossible, was never contemplated by the people, among all classes of whom there exists the conviction that, however onerous the burden imposed may at first seem, honor and policy alike require that burden to be cheerfully borne and fully discharged. Such is the almost unanimous sentiment of the citizens of Milwaukee.

Another decision, also just made, while it embarrasses some parties, affords a relief to many, and will result to the ultimate benefit of this city. The entire city tax for the year 1857 is declared illegal, by reason of the exemption of a large hotel from the assessment. The tax will be relevied, legally, and will then be paid.

Two foreclosures of mortgages on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad are taking place. The first is of the Land Grant Mortgage on the Western Division, for $4,000,000; the other is of the second mortgage on the Eastern Division. The history of these mortgages and of the road is so well known to capitalists, that no further description is necessary. It is supposed that these foreclosures will reduce the investment and debt so as to place the road upon a paying basis.

The new State Administration has taken possession of the Government at Madison. General satisfaction is expressed at the manner in which the subordinate positions in the different departments have been filled; and it is believed that the appointments are of a character to guarantee that no peculations nor defaulting will be committed to the injury of the credit of the State.

The Legislature convened at Madison to-day. The House organized by reëlecting Hon. William P. Lyon, of Racine, as Speaker, and H. L. D. Crane Chief Clerk. It is expected that the session will be a short one; and it is hoped no further tinkering of the statutes will take place, to continue the reputation of Wisconsin for uncertain laws.

An election of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to take place in this State in April. Much interest is felt in the result, which becomes a matter of national importance from the fact that this Court has refused to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in a fugitive slave case, and upon the composition of it hereafter depends the question whether the State or Federal jurisdiction shall be held to prevail. The present Chief Justice, though appointed by a Republican Governor, holds the Fugitive Slave law constitutional, and he will therefore be, and is now indeed, repudiated by the party. The point is briefly stated as follows:

"The Supreme Court did not liberate a fugitive slave, but it liberated a man who had rescued from the United States authorities a fugitive slave. The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin decided the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional, and it refused, finally, to certify this case by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. Under the law of Congress, providing for just such an exigency, a transcript of that record was procured by the United States District Attorney for Wisconsin, and filed of record in the Supreme Court of the United States.

That Court unanimously took jurisdiction of the case—decided the Fugitive Slave law constitutional, and issued a mandate, on that decision, to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, and the Court has refused to carry out that mandate. That refusal has resulted simply from the Court being equally divided. One of the three members of the Court, an associate justice, had been counsel, and could not sit in the case. The Chief Justice of the Court, a Republican, appointed to fill a vacancy by a Republican Governor of the State, wished to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he filed an able opinion, setting forth the rights of the Supreme Court to jurisdiction in the case. The other associate justice refused to obey the mandate, and, of course, the motion was denied."

A call is in circulation for Chief Justice Dixon to run as an independent candidate, and it is expected Democrats would support him.

The weather has within a short time been severely cold at this place. The sleighing is excellent, and the balance of the Winter promises to be anything but mild.

Business is generally rather dull, and money scarce. But the confidence of our citizens in the ultimate removal of the depression which still prevails, is firm and unshaken.

Yours, BADGER.

Political.

UNION MOVEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says:

"Under a private invitation, extended to a large number of gentlemen who supported Mr. Fillmore in 1856, but who are inimical to any union of the Opposition party on the Chicago nominees, a meeting was held in Trenton on Monday evening. The object of the meeting was to take measures for organizing the "National Union Party" in New-Jersey. Mr. Chas. G. McChesney, of Mercer, presided. The meeting resolved to adopt the plan of operations suggested by the National Union Executive Committee, and a corresponding Committee of Seven was appointed to coöperate with the National organization. A Committee was also appointed to call a Delegate State Convention, to meet at an early day upon the basis proposed, to consist of seven, one from each Congressional District and two at large, which motion was carried. The following were appointed the Committee:

First Congressional District—Dr. Reynell Coates, of Camden; 2d—Col. J. W. Allen, of Burlington; 3d—Col. Peter I. Clark, of Hunterdon; 4th—Cornelius Van Winkle, of Passaic; 5th—Wm. K. McDonald, of Essex.

At Large—Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, of Mercer; Hon. Lewis Condit, of Morris.

The Opposition of New-Jersey have called a State Convention, to meet at Trenton, March 8, to elect delegates to Chicago.

IOWA—GOV. KIRKWOOD'S INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, dwells upon the Slavery question. The invasion of Virginia gives the text for a dissertation upon the relations of the North and South, in the course of which the Governor contends that much misapprehension exists in the South in regard to Northern sympathy with John Brown. He says:

"The mass of the Southern people, relying upon the statements of the leading men of the South, who should know better, and of prominent men in the North, who do know better, but falsify for a purpose, believed that the sympathy expressed by many of our Northern men for the leader of that invasion covers and contains our approval of his act. This is a great and may become a dangerous error. While the great mass of our Northern people utterly condemn the act of John Brown, they feel and they express admiration and sympathy for the disinterestedness of purpose by which they believe he was governed, and for the unflinching courage and calm cheerfulness with which he met the consequences of his failure. Many, very many of our Northern people felt deep sympathy for the gallant Crittenden who died so bravely in Cuba, for an act they strongly condemned, and the tears of many of the best and bravest of our revolutionary sires bedewed the grave of Andre, who, by their own judgment, died the death of a spy—his sentence approved by Washington. When passion has passed away and calm reason resumed its place in the minds of our Southern brethren, they will fully appreciate our feelings, and then, if I do not mistake them, while with us they condemn yet pity John Brown as a misguided but not base minded man, they will also with us detest and scorn those men in our midst who now seek by distorting our language and falsifying our sentiments to use the passions and prejudices of our Southern brethren, as a means to pave their own base way to power and place.

In reference to the free negro question, the Governor assumes that the colonization of free blacks is the sole remedy for their present degraded condition, and therefore recommends to the careful consideration of the Legislature the plan which has already been broached in Congress for colonizing negroes in Central or South America. The Message says, in this connection: "Colonization in Central or South America, by reason of the proximity of the proposed Colonies, would be much less expensive and therefore more effective, and if the General Government, supported by the several States, should take the matter in hand with earnestness and zeal, it seems to me that we might congratulate ourselves upon having done a work which would not only be productive of great good to ourselves, but would also enable us to commence the payment of that vast and accumulating debt we owe this wronged and unfortunate race.

Appeal for Funds on behalf of the Kentucky Exiles.

It is known to the public that twelve families, including thirty-six persons, farmers, artisans, teachers and missionaries, with their wives and little ones, including youth and the aged, several of them being natives of Kentucky, were, on the 23d of December last, forced out of Madison County and the State, by "sixty-five citizens, comprising much of the wealth and influence of the County"—the representatives of a public meeting—not because they had violated any law, or been guilty of any misdemeanor, but simply for being engaged in promoting the cause of Christ and humanity as peaceful Emancipationists and Christians.

These meritorious exiles, most of them poor in this world's goods, were compelled to leave their homes in the dead of Winter, abandoning their little property and the provision they had made for their support, almost wholly destitute of means, and seek an asylum among strangers in a neighboring free State. They have appealed "To the People of the United States" in justification of their principles and conduct, and have invoked the sympathy, prayers and coöperation of "the lovers of righteousness, North and South," in securing to them their lost privileges, freedom to the slave, and security and prosperity to all.

The Executive Committee of the "American Missionary Association," in whose service several of the exiles were employed, (Rev. John G. Fee, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers and others) now appeal to the friends of freedom and religion for funds to relieve the Missionaries and others of the outraged band, in view of their losses and necessities, in the hope that they will be welcomed back to their field of labor, when the frenzy of their persecutors subside, by many of the people of Madison County, who have prized and still prize the efforts of their exiled friends to promote the education and spiritual welfare of themselves, their families and the community.

The Committee would include in their appeal the case of Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina, who is also a Missionary in the service of the American Missionary Association, and who has been arrested while preaching a Gospel of freedom and good-will in his native State, and is now a prisoner in bonds for the Gospel's sake.

All contributions for the aid of those servants of Christ and friends of humanity, may be sent to Lewis Tappan, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association, No. 48 Beekman-street, New-York, and the same will be sacredly appropriated by the Committee for the immediate relief of the exiles and imprisoned, and for the furtherance of the cause of righteousness and freedom in Kentucky and North Carolina.

For the Executive Committee.

GEORGE WHIPPLE, } Secretaries.
S. S. JOCELYN,

The Evening Post on Philology.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Post* of the 13th inst. contains a criticism in its editorial columns headed, "Philological Matters," which it may be worth while to glance at as a specimen of many similar things that have recently appeared in the same journal. That the critic has a filial regard for our mother tongue seems sufficiently evident, and he is equally entitled to the credit of wishing to make his readers as learned as himself. But languages, like those who speak them, have sometimes reason to say, "Save us from our friends." Most assuredly Anglo-Saxon has in the present case.

After some observations relative to certain words and phrases, the propriety or impropriety of which would seem to need little discussion in an intelligent community, the *Post* proceeds to give us a sort of disquisition on the word *dilapidate*. "This word," quoth the critic, "comes directly from the Latin *dilapido*, that being a compound of *di* and *lapido*,—and it seems strange that any one can know even *so much* (*sic*) of the origin of the word, and yet misapprehend its exact and restricted signification. It does not come directly, but through the French, in which language it is to be found in all its forms, as well as in the Italian and Spanish; and its true origin is the Greek *laas*, changed into *lapis* by the Romans. But assuming that it did come directly from the Latin, and that the student was aware of the fact, would it follow that he should know "its exact and restricted signification?" May one not be aware that a particular word is derived from the Chinese, or Sanscrit, and still be utterly ignorant of its meaning?

But let us hear the critic: "The Latin prefix *di* is equivalent to the English prefix *de* or *dis*; as cover, discover, populate, depopulate; and thus *lapido* is *to stone*, and *dilapido* to *unstone*, or *de-stone*." As Molière would say, *Voila de l'erudition!* In the name of common sense, leaving philology out of the question, if one has been stoned how is he to be *un-stoned*? "The meaning, *therefore*," continues the *Post*, "is *exactly* and *exclusively* the falling down, or throwing down of something—a wall, or a building of any kind—*made of stone*. Anything made, or constructed of materials other than stone, may be destroyed, or injured, or decayed, *but cannot be dilapidated*." This is very confident language, but it is not the less erroneous. If the critic had looked a little more closely into the Latin language, he would have found that the best of the Roman orators, poets and historians, used the word *dilapido* in the sense of consume, squander away in riot, embezzle, &c. For example, Cicero, in one of his noblest orations, uses the words "publicam *dilapidabat pecuniam*." In short, the Romans used the word as synonymous with *effundo*, to lavish or squander money, as *quantam pecuniam dilapidâvit ille?* And in all modern languages which have adopted it, including our own, it is used in the same sense. Thus, in French, it means *dépenser follement*; in Italian, *rovinare*; in Spanish, *arruinarse*; in English, (according to both Johnson and Webster,) to waste, squander, &c.

Nor is our critic a whit better informed, or less amusingly erroneous, in his strictures on the alleged misuse of words purely Anglo-Saxon. Thus, he says: "And again the verb *leave* is coming into constant use as an intransitive verb, as 'Brown was advised to *leave* instantly,' 'White *left* yesterday,' 'I shall *leave* to morrow,'" &c. Now in any of these examples the verb is *not* intransitive. In each the *place* left or abandoned is understood, just the same as if it had been said, "Brown was advised to love," "White was advised to eat," &c. That *leave* is sometimes used intransitively, and *always has been*, like almost all transitive verbs, most intelligent persons are aware; but in quite a different sense from the examples of the *Post*; as to leave off, to desist, to stop. &c. These remarks are made in no captious or unfriendly spirit, but in the humble recognition of the truth of the adage, "If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch."

PAIZO.

Indications of Southern Feeling.

Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, has written a letter, which is published in the *Southern Confederacy*, strongly urging Hon. A. H. Stephens as the candidate for the Presidency. His first choice, he says, would be Senator Toombs, but he thinks Mr. Stephens, who is not his inferior, would be more sure of an election. He says he (Mr. S.) is a Lecompton Democrat, and proved the salvation of the Administration. "When it saw the storm and sought shelter, he took it under his wing and saved its drooping vitality. Without him it could not have survived the hail stones and the sleet. Shivering and cadaverous, it required more than shelter; it needed heat to preserve it. Mr. Stephens was good to it. They must be grateful." His moral character is good, and he could carry New-York beyond a doubt. Judge Wright thinks that if the South is compelled at Charleston to take a Northern candidate, it should be Judge Douglas, beyond all controversy. He says:

Mr. Douglas has adopted no new and strange gods. The principles he now advocates, he has held and advocated for years, on the stump, in the Senate Chamber, and everywhere. With the whole power of the Administration to beat him out of the Democratic Party and to put a Black Republican in his place, he stood upon his time honored principles, immovable as a rock; when scarcely a Southern paper cheers him on in his unequal contest, he utters not a syllable of complaint against the South. He defends her institutions in the face of the world as he had ever done. He wrote and spoke of Slavery, what no Northern man ever wrote or spoke; the South was angry with him on account of his course on the Lecompton question. Shall she surrender her confidence in him on that account? Are we all agreed among ourselves, that we were right on that question? Are Crittenden and Humphrey Marshal traitors to the South? Would the South be unwilling to trust the Saladin of Democracy, Henry A. Wise? Are his popular sovereignty principles insufferable to people who rule themselves? Suppose the people of a Territory did mold their institutions to suit themselves, if it was honestly and fairly done, would freedom shriek and her banner fall to rise no more? Douglas is the same man now that he was when three thousand Northern clergymen presented him to the Senate as a traitor to his country and a nuisance to the Council chamber. He has changed no principle since; surrounded by the maddened Abolition rabble of Chicago, armed with bowie-knives and pistols, he mounts the platform to defend the rights of the South, or shed his blood upon the soil of his own State. Fit type of our country's progress, and of the true-hearted Democracy of the Union, if he is nominated at Charleston let our banner-cry be "Onward to the rescue."

Respectfully and truly,

AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.

An article in the Louisville *Courier* defends the action of the people of Madison County in expelling the Abolitionists from Berea; claiming that they performed their whole duty, quietly and peacefully, and adding that the people of Kentucky "have determined to put a stop to the efforts of Abolitionists in their midst." The *Courier* further remarks: "Our slaves are now quiet and contented. They will remain so unless Abolition emissaries poison their minds. The people of the South do not intend to permit this. They have no objections to Northerners coming and settling among them, but when they seek to interfere with the rights of property and our domestic institutions, the peace of the South, and the good of the slaves, alike require their expulsion."

The Charleston *Courier* urges the importance of proper appeals to Southern retailers, planters, country dealers and consumers generally, to convince them of the necessity of encouraging Southern merchants, and supporting the wholesale Southern market, in the present posture of political affairs. A prominent dry goods firm in New-York is also denounced by the *Courier*, which states that its members "belong to Beecher's Conventicle, and this is enough to define their position."

The Mormons.

CHALLENGE FROM JUDGE CRADLEBAUGH TO MR HOOPER FOR A PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following letter from Judge Cradlebaugh, of the United States Court in Utah, inviting Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate in Congress, to a public discussion in Washington:

Washington, 18th January, 1860.

Wm. H. Hooper, Territorial Delegate from Utah.

Sir—I see from time to time the New-York *Herald's* correspondence from Utah, in which denials are made of the charges preferred against the people you represent, and false suggestions expressed as to the condition of affairs in that Territory.

Now to the end that the country may know the truth respecting these matters, I have thought it right and necessary to address you this communication. I assert:

1. That the Mormon people are subject to a theocratic government, and recognizes no law as binding which does not coincide with their pretended revelations as promulgated by their "Prophet, Seer and Revelator," Brigham Young.

2. They have taught, and still teach, *treason against the Government of the United States*.

3. That they practice polygamy in a manner shocking to the moral sense of the world, and aggravate the offence by incest and murder.

4. That they teach the doctrine of "the shedding of human blood for the remission of sin," as defined their own ecclesiastical code, and these teachings are carried into practice. The murders of Jones and and his mother at Poudtown; of the Parrishes and others at Springville; of the Aiken party at Caicken Creek, the mud fort at Salt Creek, and at the bone yard, and of Forbes at Springville, are the natural results of these vile doctrines.

5. That they teach the doctrine that it is right and godly that Mormons should rob Gentiles whenever they can do so with facility and escape public exposure. The Mountain Meadow massacre is a melancholy proof of this fact.

6. That they teach the doctrine and practice it of castrating men, and have declared from their pulpit, with public acquiescence, that the day was near when their valleys would resound with the voice of Eunuchs.

I am prepared here and now with proofs to sustain these charges, unpremeditatedly taken from numberless enormities; and occupying the position which you do here—a member of the Mormon Church, having receiving your endowments and taken upon yourself the oaths and obligations of the Church—I have to say to you that I will at any reasonable time and place of your own selection meet you face to face before the people and Federal authorities here, ready, but sorrowfully, to substantiate every specification herein contained.

I have a file of the Deseret *News*, your Church organ, running from 1850 to 1859, containing Mormon history of current affairs during that period; and should you accept this proposition for calm, fair comparison of testimony on these subjects before a discerning public, this file will be at your call for reference.

Respectfully, JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

AN EXCITING SESSION—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, which assembled on the 11th inst., had an excited session, lasting two days. Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Governor, and Mr. David Turpie for Lieut.-Governor. The resolutions adopted were quite long. The second repudiates all connection with sectional parties, the third indorses the principle of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, and the fourth is an expansion of the third; the fifth urges the necessity of harmony in the Democratic Party, and declares it to be the duty of every member of it to support the regular nominee of the party. Those succeeding pronounce in favor of the peaceful acquisition of Cuba, and denounce any attempt to distinguish between citizens on account of their religious beliefs. Then occur the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana entertain a high appreciation of the ability and capacity of our distinguished Chief Magistrate, James Buchanan, and that he has our patriotic wishes for the success of his Administration, and that we will on all proper occasions defend his action when carrying out the principles of the Democratic Party against the unjust and unprincipled attacks of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That as a statesman of tried character, and a citizen in whom all sections of the Union may confide their interests as the friend and supporter of our rights at home and our honor abroad, and in the sincere conviction that we will thereby contribute to secure to all sections of the Union, and each of the States, their just and equal rights, and their full share in the benefits of our Federal Union, and in no sectional spirit, but in the expansive love of our whole country, the Democracy of Indiana present to the Convention of the American Democracy to assemble at Charleston, as their choice for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and believing him to be the preference of an overwhelming majority of our people, we hereby instruct the delegates this day appointed by us to that Convention to cast their votes in his favor as a unit, so long as his name is before the Convention, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination; and the delegation is also instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before that body, as a majority of the delegates may determine.

Resolved, That we protest against and denounce as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution of our country was established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which intend or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquillity, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our fathers.

Resolved, That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself; and we hereby reprobate and denounce the crime and the treason.

Prentice's Adventures in Washington.

REVOLVERS IN CONGRESSMEN'S OVERCOAT-POCKETS.

In the Louisville *Journal*, Jan. 14, Prentice relates his adventures in Washington as follows:

"When we were in Washington two or three weeks ago, we heard from all quarters that the great mass of the members of both sections were heavily freighted with all sorts of portable facilities for letting blood. We believe we were rather a pet of both sections, and we hope we betray no sacred confidence in saying, that whenever Northern and Southern members get a little maudlin and throw their arms affectionately around us (of course to steady themselves,) we almost invariably felt the butts of pistols and the hafts of bowie-knives press against our shrinking frame.

One morning we put our overcoat in the rack at Brown's Hotel and went to breakfast. When we returned, our coat was gone, but another somewhat resembling it lay near. We took up the latter, but put it back with horror on finding a big, frightful-looking revolver in one of the pockets. With some misgivings, such as a man might be supposed to feel in opening what he suspected to be an infernal machine, we took up the next, and lo, there was a big pistol in one pocket, and something in the other that we didn't stop to examine. Finding the rack to be a well-furnished arsenal, we withdrew, and, the day being cold, we remained an hour and a-half in the hotel, carefully scrutinizing the integuments of every gentleman that seemed to have a particularly genteel overcoat. At length we returned to the arsenal, and the coat first examined by us still remained there. Concluding that even a fire-eater couldn't have been breakfasting so long unless upon burning coals and aquafortis tea, we were about calling for a servant to take the fire-arm out of his pocket (we have a mortal antipathy to touching such things ourself,) intending to wear the coat, for it was a very handsome one, until we should encounter our own handsomer one. At that moment, a very mild-mannered Western member of Congress stepped up with an embarrassed look, and, seeing at once that we looked like a gentleman who had lost something, remarked that he really believed he had got somebody else's overcoat. The matter was all made right at once, but we couldn't help thinking how awkward and insecure the member must have felt, when, in the very act perhaps of walking about among Congressional belligerents, he had thrust his hand into what he supposed to be his pocket and found nothing there more dangerous to life than a dozen pretty notes from a dozen pretty poetesses.

Great Fire in Hickman, Ky.—We learn from Mr. James B. Curry, who came passenger on the *Diana* to Cairo, and from thence by rail to this city, that one-half of the town of Hickman was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. All the buildings on Front-street, which contained the principal business houses, were laid in ashes.—*Louisville Journal.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20.

$13,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	100⅜	50	Stonington Railr'd.	67½
4,000	Tenn. 6s '90	86⅛	1200	Reading Railroad.	37⅞
1,000	Va. State 6s	91⅝	100	do.........b60	38
1,000	Mo. State 6s	79⅝	150	do.........b30	37⅞
18,000	Brook. W'r L'n.	100	50	Mh. S.&N.I.G.S.s30	15½
500	N. Y. Central 6s	90½	250	Panama R......s30	129
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.Bs	81	00	do	129⅛
5,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	94¼	5	do	129½
3,000	Gal.&Chic. 1st M.	93	25	Mich Cen. R.	37¼
25	Phœnix Bank	105	240	Ill. Cen. R.	56¾
10	National Bank	101	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	98	1,350	Gal. & Ch. R.	64
15	do	98⅛	100	do.........b60	64¼
20	Nassau Bank	100	500	do.........b60	64⅛
116	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	93	100	do.........s30	63⅞
25	do	93¼	200	do.........b30	64⅛
90	Pac. M.S. Co	78	100	do.........b30	64⅛
50	do	78¼	100	do.........b30	64
50	do	78½	100	Clev. & Tol. R..b60	20
100	do.........s60	78½	200	do.........b10	20
200	Cumb. Coal Pref. s60	15¼	450	do	20
50	N. Y. Central R. s10	74¼	50	Chi.&RockIsl.R.s30	63⅛
100	do.........s15	74¼	550	do	63½
350	do	74⅜	50	do.........s30	63⅜
50	do.........b15	74⅜	100	do.........s5	63⅜
705	do	74¼	50	do.........b30	63⅜
50	do.........b30	74⅜	400	do.........b30	63¾
100	do.........b30	74¼	100	do.........s10	63½
100	Hudson Riv. R. s60	41¼	50	do.........s30	63½
540	do	41⅜	15	New-Jersey Cen. R.	98
50	do.........s60	41⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Vir. St. 6s	91¼	100	Panama R.....s60	129¼
5,000	do	91⅜	100	do.........b60	130
3,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	86⅛	250	Ill. Cen. R	56½
25	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	93½	100	do	56¼
50	Pacific M.S. Co	77¾	22	do	56
50	do	78	50	do.........s60	56
100	Hudson River R	41⅜	150	Gal. & Chic. R	63½
160	do.........s10	41⅜	100	do	63⅜
200	do.........b30	41¼	50	do.........b30	63⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref	32¾	100	do.........s3	63⅜
12	N.Y. Cent. R.	74⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	20
600	do	74	200	do.........b60	20⅛
100	do	73⅞	100	do.........b30	20⅛
200	do.........b3	74	100	do	19⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R....b60	37⅜	100	Chic. & R.I. R.	63¼
50	do.........b60	37¼	100	do.........s5	63⅛
300	Reading Railroad	37¼	200	do	63⅛

Friday, Jan. 20—P. M.

The private lenders and some of the large Banks voluntarily reduced their terms for Money on temporary loan to-day to 6 ⅌ cent., at which there was a fair business done with the Stock Brokers. A good many of the negotiations of last week, however, at 7 ⅌ cent. remain undisturbed. In the Discount rates there is no further concession of moment; more doing perhaps in very prime paper at 7 ⅌ cent. on 60 days acceptances and 7½@8 ⅌ cent. on longer dates, outside of Bank—the Banks themselves being well employed by their regular dealers at 7 ⅌ cent. The market altogether has a steady look, the demand being for the most part of a regular trade character, without much appearance of either pressure to carry old engagements or speculation in new. The Foreign Exchanges are held with some steadiness by standard drawers, in the absence of several overdue mails from the South, good transient bills being made scarce for the moment thereby. The standard terms are 109 on London, f.5.18¾ on Paris, (and transient bills 108¾ and f. 5.20,) with only a moderate business for the mail of Saturday, which goes to Southampton and Bremen by the screw steamer *New-York*. The Custom Duties are lighter to-day, $118,000 in cash, and the receipts into the Sub-Treasury $114,000; disbursements, $8,384,751. The Sight Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans has gone up to 99¾ ⅌ cent., under a strong demand, no doubt, from the up river markets, where Exchange on the East is reported firm, and generally scarce, except at Memphis and Nashville. The rate is also firm and dear at Chicago. The turn at New-Orleans looks as though that important market has already been sufficiently supplied with Specie. At the same time, bills on England continue in good supply, the business in Cotton being active and at improving prices. The trade on this side is much encouraged by the tone of the Liverpool Market through the opening week of the new year. The dispatch from the Galway steamer to Saturday, 7th January, received this afternoon, advises a firm and active market, with sales of 67,000 bales in five days, in the face of the early prospect of further heavy arrivals from the United States.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon showed a general firmness in prices, with only a moderate disposition to sell against the improvement. The most decided improvement was shown in the Federal and State Stocks and in Brooklyn City Sixes, Delaware and Hudson, Panama and Pacific Mail, all which were maintained to the close, except Pacific Mail, which after selling as high as 78¼ seller 60 days, fell off to 77½ ⅌ cent.; but even this is an advance of about 3 ⅌ cent. in a few days. The additional rise in Panama was to 130 ⅌ cent. buyer 60 days, and 129½ seller 60 days. Delaware and Hudson brought 93½ ⅌ cent., U. States Fives of 1874, 100½, and Texas Indemnity 99¾ ⅌ cent. In Railway Bonds a fair demand, without material variation in prices. The Eries are weaker, except for the first and second mortgages. The bids are 76 for thirds, 46 for fourths, 35 for fifths, and 25@26 for convertibles and sinking funds. Hudsons are steady at 105 bid and 106½ asked for first mortgage, 97@98½ for seconds, and 80¾@81 for thirds. Illinois Central Construction Bonds scarce at 86 ⅌ cent.

In the Railway Shares the firmness of the morning was lost in the afternoon, the reaction from the top rates being about half ⅌ cent., leaving the market at the close at much the same figures as on Thursday afternoon; New-York Central an eighth lower, say 73⅞@74; Galena 63⅞, after a large demand early in the day at 64 ⅌ cent.; Rock Island, 63½; Toledo, 19¾; Illinois Central, 56¾; Hudson, 41¼; Michigan Central 37¼; Reading, 37⅞, and Erie, $8¾@$8⅞. The *Bear* account at the Board and among the outsiders of the ante-room, in nearly all these Stocks, and especially in Central, Galena and Rock Island, largely preponderates over the *Bull* interest, and new contracts are, as usual, pressed on each weak turn in the market. At the same time the speculative buyers have only a partial support from what are called commission orders at the Board. The Galena dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. on the whole business of 1859 appears to have elicited some considerable orders from the West, while, as a general remark, the rate of Dividend is not viewed as especially encouraging on the Street. The stock is still sold as dividend on, as the rule of the Stock Exchange is to mark the declination only on authentic mail advices. The legislative measures inaugurated by petition at Albany, from and through the influence of the Anti-Railway "league," are being met at the threshold, and before the Committees on the subject, with marked ability, backed by arguments which appeal directly to the common sense and practical business judgment of every legislator properly interested for the trade and commerce of the State and City of New-York. The first formal discussion before the Committee in charge of the *pro-rating* restriction revealed, in a measure, the real strength of free-trade over our great railway lines, and at the same time elicited the absence of sound logic and good temper on the other side. The end, however, is not yet, and we again respectfully suggest that the great body of our commercial men in this City should lose no time in making known their opposition to the present combination, or "league," for the manufacture of a false popular opinion against an unrestricted trade with the West. This "league" have already made their mark among some of our Grain and Flour receivers, and the Corn Exchange of this great market is to be employed, if possible, through the use of such respectable names as Dows, and Hubbard, and Dunham, to impress the Legislature with the belief that New-York City is ready to "crush out" the Erie and Central lines as competing carriers from the West, not with the Canals alone, but with Baltimore, Philadelphia and Canada.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent; the Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ⅌ cent. for the half-year.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the second week of January were as follows:

1860	$25,296 67
1859	22,505 97
Decrease	$2,790 70

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—SINCE NEW GRAIN CROP.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
September	$218,860 58	$246,829 05
October	184,776 09	245,391 67
November	156,037 50	250,742 19
December	153,998 73	192,321 74
January—two weeks	60,336 31	86,876.55
Totals	$774,009 31	$1,022,161 10
Increase for 4½ months		$248,151 79

During the same period, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 16, the cash collections in the Land Office have been		$257,445 45
For September, 1859	$55,418 07	
For October, 1859	56,674 25	
For November, 1859	54,042 24	
For December, 1859	61,310 89	
For two weeks January, 1860	30,000 00	—$257,445 45

NEW-JERSEY BANKS, JAN. 1, 1859.

Capital Stock	$7,884,412 00
Circulation	4,811,830 00
Deposits	5,669,442 78
Dividends unpaid	72,022 85
Due to other Banks	1,141,664 04
Other debts owing by Bank	29,063 76
Surplus	1,397,772 69
Bills discounted	14,909,174 65
Specie	940,700 82
Due by other Banks	2,395,028 22
Notes and Checks do	662,196 69
Real Estate	446,202 22
Stocks	962,911 39
Other assets	590,884 64

CONNECTICUT INSURANCE COMPANIES, JAN. 1.

	Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities Audited.
Ætna	$1,500,000	$2,194,100	$179,957
Hartford	500,000	936,709	66,930
Connecticut	200,000	263,780	6,850
Phœnix	400,000	582,325	40,704
City	250,000	316,729	16,296
Charter Oak	300,000	336,009	21,818
North American	300,000	351,084	24,114
Merchants'	200,000	241,169	17,725
New-England	200,000	236,517	11,117
Union	100,000	100,882	none.
Total	$3,950,000	$5,559,308	$385,514

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$569,225	$3,923,605	$1,642,819
Thrown on Market	1,054,965	4,139,874	2,008,911
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$2,144,633	$7,594,362	$7,461,524
Thrown on Market	2,536,802	7,752,376	7,447,905

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	694	$361,813	179	$59,613	244	$98,616
Mf. of Cotton	1,478	340,441	68	23,809	824	224,639
Mf. of Silk	1,137	727,275	16	8,966	79	65,129
Mf. of Flax	197	44,143	30	2,800	213	52,602
Miscellaneous	287	71,480	18	2,479	447	22,773
Total	3,793	$1,545,152	311	$97,667	1,807	$463,759
		97,667				1,545,152
Total Entered		$1,642,819	Total Marketed			$2,008,911

The Home Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ⅌ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate Sales....Jan. 17, 1860.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 150 Baxter-street 25 3x69	$4,700
Leasehold premises Nos. 21, 23 and 23½ Clark-street, and No. 3 Dominick-street, 50x75	2,050
Leasehold premises Nos. 232, 232½ and 234 Greenwich-street, 42x75	6,100

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER—JAN. 19.

Lot and building N. W. corner Greenwich and Vesey streets, 50.11 and 49 by 41.2 and 22.10	49,050

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—JAN. 20.

1 lot corner 2d-avenue and 127th-street, 25x125	1,405
3 lots adjoining, each 25x105, $945 each	2,835
1 lot corner 126th-street and 2d-avenue, 24x105	1,325
1 lot adjoining on avenue, 25x105	950
1 lot adjoining on avenue, 25x105	975
2 lots adjoining on avenue, each 25x105, $940 each	1,880
1 lot adjoining on avenue, 25x105	1,000
1 lot adjoining on avenue, 25x105	1,010
1 lot corner 125th-street, 25x105	1,540
1 lot on rear, on 125th-street, 25x100	830
3 lots on 126th-street, each 25x100, $655 each	1,965
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	650

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[BY THE CIRCASSIAN.]

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week (five business days) at 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,890, and exporters 11,500 bales. The market closed active and firm, with free supplies on the part of holders. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅜d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 527,000 bales, of which 367,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market prices for goods and yarns had an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull but steady at 24s.@27s. 6d. for American in barrels. Wheat tending downwards; prices easier, but quotations unchanged: Red, 9s. 3d.@10s.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s. 6d., ⅌ cental. Corn dull; Yellow, 31s.@32s. ⅌ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was dull, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Pork firm, with a speculative demand for Old, at 50s.@52s.; New quiet, at 75s.@77s. 6d. Bacon quiet; new Middles, 48s.@50s. Lard dull. Tallow quiet; Butchers', 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady; Pots, 27s.@27s. 6d.; Pearls, 28s.@28s. 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Bark quiet; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 8s. 3d. Oils—Fish quiet; Linseed dull. Resin steady; common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; fine unsalable. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 33s. 9d.@34s. Tea firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings' circular reports Iron firm at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both Bars and Rails. Breadstuffs steady. Sugar firm, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher since the Holidays, closing quiet. Coffee buoyant and slightly higher. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. Tea steady. Other articles without change of consequence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was well supplied, but the demand was rather less active.

The bullion in the bank of England had decreased £349,000.

Consols closed on the 6th, at 95⅛@95⅝.

London, Saturday, Jan. 7—P. M.

Consols close at 95⅛@95¾ for money, and 95¾ for account.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre Cotton market was firm on the 4th; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 108f.; do. *Bas*, 103f. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales; stock 48,000 bales.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American securities was unchanged.

[LATEST VIA GALWAY.]

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 7—P. M.

Cotton steady; sales to-day, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions quiet.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 76 bbls. Ashes, 5,757 bbls. Flour, 292 bushels Corn Meal, 800 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Oats, 16 bushels Rye, 2,022 bushels Malt, 1,277 pkgs. Provisions, and 609 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,500 ℔s. American Yellow, mainly at 38½c.@38c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine are inquired for, chiefly within a range of from 18c.@20c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are quiet at old figures.

COFFEE—Has been in request, and sales have been made of 500 mats Java, at 15c.; 1,600 bags Rio at 11c.@12½c., and 600 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 11⅛c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, and is quoted at from 23½c@24c. ⅌ ℔. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

COTTON—The favorable advices from Liverpool, to-day, had the effect of increasing the confidence of holders, and encouraging buyers to extend their purchases. An unusually active business was transacted, comprising 7,800 bales, of which 4,500 bales were *in transitu*. A further rise of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. is noticeable in prices,—Middling Upland closing buoyantly at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 500 tons Logwood at $13@$14 50 for St. Domingo, and $13 50 for Jamaica ⅌ ton. Some lots of Lima Wood likewise changed hands, part at $62 50@$65 ⅌ ton.

FISH—A better inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, at uniform rates. Other articles are quiet at previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in very limited request to-day, and the tendency of prices has been decidedly downward. We have heard of sales of 6,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 60	@	7 50

Southern Flour is more active at previous prices. Sales to-day 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 80, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$6 90 ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 10 $4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQRORS—Are in request, and are generally stiffly held.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, but being generally held above the views of buyers, the current movements are restricted. Sales have been reported of 4,800 bushels, including White Canada, in store, at $1 44½; Chicago Spring at about $1 20; prime White Southern, at $1 53; and (100 bags) very good White California, from Chili seed, at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues depressed, with more offering than purchasers immediately require. Sales have been reported of 26,500 bushels, at 80c.@82c., chiefly at 80c.@81c., for new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 90c.@92c. ⅌ bushel. Small lots at the Railroad Dépôt can be obtained at lower rates. Barley is in request at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 10,000 bushels State at 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are inactive and tending downward, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 45c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Throughout the week, the market has been irregular for State and Western Flour. It opened quietly, owing mainly to the influence of unfavorable weather. A lively inquiry was subsequently experienced, for home use and for export, and the tendency was favorable to sellers. On Thursday, the demand was quite limited, and prices were depressed. Yesterday, the market was generally dull and heavy. Southern Flour has been moderately active, and prices have slightly improved, the market closing quietly. Canadian Flour has been inquired for, and has been very firm. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week have been 63,500 bbls. Wheat has been in better demand, mainly for export, and desirable lots, especially of Spring (which kind has been most in favor with shippers,) have been held with more firmness. The receipts have been very limited, and stocks in first hands have been reduced. The principal holders have not evinced any inclination to press their supplies on the market. On the contrary, they have manifested a strong disposition to reserve them, as they anticipate a rise in prices. The scarcity of freight-room has had the effect of restricting export movements. The market closed quietly, yet firmly. The total sales of Wheat, during the week, reached 95,000 bushels. Corn has been quite freely offered, and has declined materially. The demand, however, has not been brisk. Barley has been moderately inquired for at, however, drooping prices. As much diversity of opinion exists in regard to the stock of Barley here, afloat and in store, I have endeavored to ascertain the quantity as accurately as may be, and find it to have been, Jan. 19, 1860, 540,000 bushels. The quantity to come on market during the malting season, as compared with last year, is as follows:

		Bushels.	Bushels.
1859. Jan. 1.	—Stock here	800,000	
..	Stock at Albany	350,000	
..	Rec'd from California	450,000	
			1,600,000
1860. Jan. 19.	—Stock here	540,000	
..	Stock at Albany	150,000	
..	To come from California	25,000	
			715,000
	Deficiency as compared with last year.		885,000

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River within our former range.

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week. Prices, however, show a decline of about 1c. ⅌ ℔. from last week's rates. At the close—the trade manifest but little disposition to buy freely—as they appear to feel confident that with the large stock now in importers' hands, a further reduction in prices is inevitable. The receipts amount to 98,000, and the stock in first hands reaches 317,000 Hides. The principal sales have been: 18,800 California and Mexican, 21½c.@22½c., 6 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 24c., 6 months; 3,000 Central American, 21½c., 6 months; 1,200 Porto Cabello, 21c., 6 months; 1,800 Texas, 16½c., 6 months; 1,000 City Slaughter, 8¾c., cash; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 8¾c., cash; 500 Montevideo Kip, private terms.

LEATHER—The market for Sole is moderately active and prices unchanged. The stock is well assorted.

METALS—Continue quiet at about previous quotations for the principal kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, at essentially unaltered rates.

OILS—Linseed has been in demand, mainly at 57c.@58c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $16 37½@$16 50 for old Mess; $17 25@$17 37½ for new Mess; and $11 62½@$11 70 for old Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly at from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard has improved; sales 380 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in good demand; sales 400 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 31¼, chiefly at $4 18¾, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been reported af only 310 hhds. Cuba, at 6⅞d.@7¼d.; 56 hhds. low grades Porto Rico, at 6c.&7c., and 25 hhds. New Orleans, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale to-day passed off with a fair degree of spirit. Greens were not in much request, and holders withdrew them freely. Blacks met with more favor, and brought full prices.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry has been experienced, especially for prime qualities, which are quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 114 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 6c.@9c.; 112 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@18c.; 22 cases Florida, at 10c.@20c.; 234 bales Havana, at 28c.@36c., and 54 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Is in demand, and is quite stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at 25c.@25½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 5 tons Clover Seed, at 22s. 6d.; and 25 hhds. Tallow, at 18s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d.; and 50 tcs. Rice, at 2s. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 3s. 3d. For Jacmel, a brig, (200 tons,) at $1,900. For Aspinwall, two brigs, with coal, at $4 50.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

MEATS.

The market continues dull, with heavy supplies, and a limited demand. Prices, however, are generally unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@	—
Lamb, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ ℔	11	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	15	@	17
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	10	@	10½
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10	@	—
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	—	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	10	@	14
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	9½	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ⅌ ℔	11	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	10½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	15	@	16
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies of most kinds are less extensive, and prices favor sellers. The inquiry is moderate.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair	62½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ⅌ ℔	13	@	16
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10	@	13
Ducks, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Wood Duck, ⅌ pair	37	@	62½
Black Ducks, ⅌ pair	75	@	—
Canvass Back Ducks, ⅌ pair	2 25	@	3 00
Red Head Ducks, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Widgeon, ⅌ pair	56	@	75
Teal, ⅌ pair	40	@	60
Mallard	75	@	87
Pheasants, English, ⅌ pair	3 75	@	4 50
Partridge, ⅌ pair	62½	@	1 00
Quails, ⅌ pair	25	@	37
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Wild Geese, each	75	@	1 00
Venison, ⅌ ℔	8	@	11
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	37	@	44
Hares, ⅌ pair	56	@	62
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@	—

FISH

Have been in fair supply for the season, and buyers have had any existing advantage. Dealers, however, report no remarkable improvement in the demand.

Salmon Trout, ⅌ ℔	—	@	15
Brook Trout, ⅌ ℔	31	@	50
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	6	@	7
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	—	@	12
Whitefish, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	—	@	8
Perch, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Eels, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	12	@	15
Black Bass, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Frost-fish, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Smelts, ⅌ ℔	12	@	—
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz.	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@	18
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Business has been moderately active. The principal varieties have been abundant. Prices have not varied materially.

Potatoes, Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	—
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bushel	1 12½	@	1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ half peck	31¼	@	37½
Turnips, ⅌ basket	50	@	56
Turnips, ⅌ peck	25	@	31
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Beets, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Onions, ⅌ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	50	@	1 00
Cabbage, each	5	@	10
Cabbage, red, ⅌ dozen	87½	@	1 37½
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, each	8	@	18
Celery, ⅌ bunch	12	@	—
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ⅌ basket	75	@	1 00
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

The inquiry is limited, though prices continue essentially unaltered, save for good to prime Oranges and Lemons, which are quoted rather dearer.

Apples, Table, ⅌ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ⅌ peck	25	@	50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	12	@	15
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	31	@	37
Citron, preserved, ⅌ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	25	@	75
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	12	@	50
Cocoanuts, ⅌ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ⅌ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ⅌ ℔	8	@	—
Dates, ⅌ ℔	—	@	8
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	6	@	10
Currants, ⅌ ℔	6	@	8
Prunes, ⅌ ℔	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Desirable qualities of Butter and Cheese are in request at uniform rates. Eggs are quoted high, with light sales. Honey is not much sought after.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	20	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ⅌ ℔	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	15	@	22
Butter, roll, ⅌ ℔	18	@	24
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	10	@	14
Eggs, five for	12	@	—
Eggs, eleven for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ ℔	25	@	—
Honey, Buckwheat, ⅌ ℔	14	@	20
Honey, ⅌ can	—	@	50
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 165; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

A BURGLAR HEAVILY SENTENCED—MINOR CASES, SENTENCES, AND END OF THE TERM.

The January Term of this Court was brought to a close yesterday by Judge Russell. It has not been a very lively term, the trial of Karples, which resulted in an acquittal, being the most important case disposed of.

Dexter Adams was yesterday tried for burglary in the first degree. He broke into the dwelling house, No. 341 Bleecker-street, in the night time, and stole a quantity of clothes, one article of which was a vest of a peculiar pattern, and which caused his arrest. He has long been notorious as an expert burglar, and has served terms in the State Prisons of this State and Pennsylvania. On his conviction yesterday, the Judge sentenced him to twelve years and three months in the State Prison.

George Brown, the old man convicted of forging the name of ex-Recorder Tillou to a check for $800, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Brown was sentenced to the same establishment for a similar period, on his own plea of forgery in the fourth degree.

In the case of Karples, the motion for his discharge was further pressed, and set down for hearing at Chambers, where Messrs. Blankman and Hall will proceed next week to argue it. Other motions for quashing indictments and discharging prisoners were deferred.

Charles Robertson, charged with assaulting a shipmate named John Morris, on board the sloop *Victoria*, at the foot of Wall-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

After discharging a few prisoners, on whose trials the jury failed to agree, the Court adjourned for the term. The February term will commence on the 5th of that month, before Recorder Barnard.

Important to Brokers.

THEIR RIGHT TO RECOVER COMMISSIONS.

Roswell G. Pierce vs. *Cornelius W. Thomas and Augustus Thomas.*—The plaintiff brought this action, in the Common Pleas, against the defendants, to recover a broker's commission of one per cent. on a sale of certain lots on 34th and 36th streets, on Murray Hill, in this City, in 1853, by the defendants, to Joshua M. Beach and others, for $12,000.

The same cause of action was brought to trial in 1855, in an action in the Marine Court, in which the plaintiff recovered judgment. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas. They reversed the judgment of the Marine Court, on the ground that the judgment was not supported by the evidence. This decision is reported in 4 E. D. Smith, 354.

Upon a new trial, had before Judge Thompson in June, 1857, the plaintiffs were non-suited.

The plaintiffs then brought the present action, which has been on trial a day or two past before Judge Hilton. The parties were now offered as witnesses in their own behalf.

It appeared, from the testimony of the plaintiff, that he called on the defendants in the Fall of 1852, told them that he was a broker, asked them the price of their lots, and that they should give them to him to sell; that they refused to employ him or give him the lots on sale.

He further stated that, at subsequent repeated interviews, they had employed him to sell the lots and promised to pay him a commission: that he had in the meantime shown the lots to Mr. Beach, given him a diagram of them, told him that the defendants were the owners of the lots, and sent him to them to purchase them. Mr. Beach testified that he had thereupon called on the defendants, told them he called from Mr. Pierce, and after about two months' negotiation, he had purchased from defendants in May, 1853, four lots on Thirty-sixth-street, and on a further negotiation, purchased in July, 1853, seven lots on Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. Pierce had had no further participation in the negotiation or consummation of the sales than is above mentioned.

The testimony of Mr. Demott, clerk to the plaintiff, showed that he had several times, after the first interview between plaintiff and defendant, called upon defendants in the name of the plaintiff, and made them offers for their lots, which they had declined.

The defendant, Augustus Thomas, testified as to his first interview with Mr. Pierce, in which he had positively refused to employ him as a broker, or give him the lots for sale; and also stated that Mr. Pierce had not again called upon him, nor had he appeared or been known to him in any of the subsequent negotiations which resulted in the sale of the lots, nor had Mr. Beach mentioned to him that he received his first information of the lots from Mr. Pierce, and that no claim had been made against them by Mr. Pierce till a year after the sale had been made.

Mr. Pierce had himself stated that a year had elapsed before he knew that the lots had been purchased by Mr. Beach.

The evidence of Mr. Augustus Thomas was corroborated and supported by his co-defendant, C. W. Thomas, and by Mr. Hinman and Mr. Hatt, at the time their clerks or partners.

The judge charged the jury, that to entitle the plaintiff to recover, he must establish affirmatively the employment to sell. The mere fact that the defendants accepted the fruits of his acts, in the absence of original employment, is not enough; a broker could not recover for a voluntary act. The acceptance of his acts does not amount to a ratification unless a clear intent to ratify be shown.

It must appear in the second place that the plaintiff's agency is the procuring cause of the sale. These two facts must concur, and must be established affirmatively, and not by inference. If either is wanting the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. The doctrine of ratification has no application to this case; it must be distinguished from the adoption of the plaintiff's acts. The defendants had a right to say whether they would employ the plaintiff or not, and they cannot be drawn into debt by a volunteer; all engagements for services must be by contract, express or implied, or there is no right to recover. If there is a clear employment, then a contract is implied, and there follows a right to recover. Therefore, unless the jury were satisfied that there is an express contract of employment in this case, the plaintiff could not recover. It might be assumed that this case was a parallel to the former one, reported in 4 E. D. Smith, except that the parties were now witnesses in their own behalf—the jury could not, therefore, avoid the question of credibility, the testimony of the parties being plainly contradictory. If they found that the plaintiff had not affirmatively proved his employment, he could not recover.

Verdict for defendants.

S. B. Noble and J. S. Carpenter for plaintiffs. William R. Martin and S. Van Winkle for defendants.

Construction of the Will of Thomas Mackaness.

Henry Mackaness Prowitt et al. vs. *Washington Rodman et al.*—This is an action brought to determine the construction of the will of Thomas Mackaness, who died a number of years since, leaving a will by which, after several legacies, he divises a portion of his real estate to Mary Prowitt, one of his three daughters, for life, and after her death, to her child or children. The plaintiffs in this action are the grandchildren of Mary Prowitt, and the defendants are the descendants of the other sisters, who claim that the words "child or children," in the will, refer to the immediate descendants of the testator. For the plaintiffs, counsel contend that the construction of the will must be determined by the evident *intention* of the testator, as manifested by other expressions of the testator, than those referring to the particular devise in question.

The defence insists on a strict construction of the language of the will. The property concerned in the action is situated in Duane-street, and is of great value. It is now in the hands of C. J. Cambreling, Esq., who was lately appointed Receiver.

The cause is still unconcluded before Justice Bonney, of the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Cambreling and Pyne, and Charles O'Conor, for plaintiffs; M. S. Bidwell, Mann and Rodman, Geo. T. Strong and Y. M. Speir, for defendants.

Another Suit against Laura Keene.

MORE SALARY DUE.

George C. Jordan vs. *Laura Keene.*—This is an action of the plaintiff to recover of the defendant another two weeks' salary, ($200,) claimed to be due under the same contract, by virtue of which he, a week or two since, obtained a verdict for one week's salary.

That case was appealed, but no stipulations for the regular payment of subsequent amounts of the salary of the plaintiff, as it shall fall due, having been made subject to that appeal, this action is brought. Meanwhile, Mr. Jordan has obtained temporary employment at the Winter Garden, and all the time he is engaged there will be deducted from the time covered by the contract with Miss Keene, he reserving his right to fall back upon that contract for the term comprised, unless he shall obtain a permanent engagement elsewhere.

On this trial some little new evidence will be adduced on both sides, as to the character, construction, and obligations of these theatrical engagements.

Among others, Mr. Bourcicault will be called for Miss Keene.

The case is still on before Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court.

A. A. Phillips, for plaintiff; W. D. Booth and Henry A. Cram, for defendant.

Uncle Sam to have no Boy Soldiers.

Application of Margaret Maroney.—This was an application for the discharge of the petitioner's child, Patrick, from the Army, on the ground of minority. The matter was reported in the Times of Jan. 18, and now resulted in the discharge of the lad, on the surrender of his "martial dress" and the $2 cash paid him on the day of his enlistment. The good mother of the returned soldier expressed many thanks to his Honor for the release of the "stay of her life," and soon raised the $2, "good and lawful money," to refund to the Federal authorities, whereupon the lad was clad in plain garments and discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*The People ex rel. Rosenburgh* vs. *Flaherty.*—Defendant discharged from custody.

Felt vs. *Treadwell.*—Motion denied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Circassian*, at St. Johns, brings European advices to Jan. 7. They are of slight interest. The dismissal or resignation of Count Walewski was the prominent topic of talk in political circles, the prevailing impression being that the change indicated the final determination of the Emperor Napoleon to identify himself with the cause of the Italian people. M. de Thouvenel was to leave Constantinople to assume the duties of the Foreign Office immediately. Doubts still existed as to the meeting of the Congress. A visit which Lord Cowley had made to London was understood to be connected with the arrangement of the Italian question without the aid of a Congress. The India and China mails had arrived, bringing nothing of public interest. The mails by the *Anglo-Saxon* were received in this City last evening. They supply us with correspondence and details of importance.

News from Nassau, New-Providence, to Jan 11, state that the general election for members of the Assembly had resulted in a majority against the Government.

Yellow fever is prevailing at Curaçoa, especially among the troops stationed at that point. The vessel which brings the tidings, had lost one man by the disease, and had left three in the Hospital.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, after Mr. Noell, of Missouri, had obtained a hearing from the Republicans, who pressed for a vote upon the resolution of Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, rose to a question of privilege. His text was an article in the New-York *Herald*, violently abusive of himself; and in repelling the attack, it is only just to the gallant Virginian to say that he exhibited powers of vituperation fairly exceeding those of his malicious assailant. Mr. Howard, of Ohio, also made a question of privilege, based upon remarks contained in the correspondence of another journal of this City. Subsequently the debate on the plurality rule was reëstablished, when Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Clark whether he would withdraw his resolution in order to give him an opportunity to explain. Mr. Clark replied that Mr. Sherman had had two opportunities, but had failed to avail himself of them. Mr. Sherman said the opportunity had never been offered him, and so help him God, while that resolution was pending, he never would explain a single word as to the extracts in the Helper book. It had been published everywhere that he was a traitor, but his accusers failed to show any proof. When he should discover that his name stood as a barrier to an organization, and was satisfied that any member of his party could obtain as large a vote, he would retire from the field. Mr. Clark replied that he would never withdraw his resolution, and that Mr. Sherman's day of grace was past. The House finally adjourned until Monday.

The testimony taken at the Lawrence inquest, yesterday, was chiefly cumulative. The destitution among the wounded victims of the disaster has been greatly alleviated by the donations so liberally forwarded from the cities.

The State Legislature had a busy day of it. In the Senate, a number of local bills were reported. The bill of Mr. Fiero, establishing a Board of Pardons, and that of Mr. Hammond in reference to unclaimed dividends in savings banks, were introduced. The bill compelling the attendance of witnesses before Municipal Committees was passed. The bill relative to legal holidays reached a third reading. Mr. Lawrence then took the floor to comment on the Governor's Message, not omitting references to John Brown and Helper's Compendium. He was followed by Mr. Hammond, and then the Senate adjourned to Monday evening. The House reconsidered its refusal to grant a Special Committee on Prohibition, and substituted for such Committee an addition to that upon the Excise. The bills noticed, introduced and passed, were not of general interest. A motion to adjourn to Monday evening was negatived.

The Democrats, of the Mozart Hall faction, in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of this State, held their Convention for the appointment of delegates to Charleston, on Thursday. A resolution selecting Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson as a candidate for the Presidency was adopted.

The Stock Market opened firm yesterday, but fell off in the afternoon on most of the Railway Shares. State and Federal Stocks have improved. The Money Market is easy to the Brokers, and is improving on Merchant paper. Exchange quiet; London 109, and Paris f.5.18⅞ for standard bills.

An unusually active business was transacted in Cotton, which was a shade dearer. Flour and Wheat were quiet. Prices of the former were depressed. Corn was more freely purchased, at, however, lower rates. Rye, Barley, and the principal kinds of Provisions, attracted more attention. Coffee, Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Hops, Rice, Tallow, and Linseed Oil, were inquired for. Raisins were briskly sought after, partly on speculation. Sugars and Whisky were in less request. Hides were plenty and drooping. Leather was very moderately dealt in, as were likewise Seeds and Spices, Metals and Naval Stores. The public sale of Teas resulted in the disposal of most of the blacks at full prices, and the withdrawal of most of the greens, which were not in favor. The Freight engagements were limited.

Miss Butt's "Leisure Moments."—After all, New-York does not treat Virginia so badly! We give the warmest reception to the literary productions of the "Old Dominion," and have not the least prejudice against the daughters of the "Mother of Presidents." Miss Martha Haines Butt, of Norfolk, Virginia, for instance, whose book—*Leisure Moments*—was published but the other day in this City, has already been "wood-cutted" for the benefit of posterity, by the *Illustrated News*, while the growing sale of her volume leaves very few "leisure moments" to her publisher. The woodcut is after—and we must say "some distance" after—a capital photograph by Brady, and hardly does justice to the original. But how can a woodcut be expected to do justice to the bloom of youth and the eloquent light of womanhood?

Travelers by the Harlem Railroad.—For the convenience of passengers by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Albany, an office has been established in the freight dépôt, corner of White and Centre streets, where Albany baggage alone can be checked and forwarded, free of expense, to the passenger dépôt at Twenty-sixth-street. This office will be open between the hours of 7 and 8¾ A. M. and 1 and 2:45 P. M., on and after next Monday.

Trading in Terrorism.

The efforts that are being made to "turn a penny" by the prevailing political excitement are remarkable examples of the national enterprise. We alluded, a few days ago, to W. P. Gilman & Co.'s grand plan of making a decent livelihood by establishing a registry in which Northern merchants may have themselves certified as "sound on the goose," upon the payment of fifty dollars down, and the purchase of a book to be published annually by the said Gilman & Co., at the small price of $3. A little journal in this City, which lives by praising Slavery and abusing negroes, and which is evidently very much too "cute" to make it necessary for us to advertise it by naming it, has come to the conclusion that Gilman & Co. have "struck a vein," and is most anxious to share in the profitable working thereof. A lengthy editorial, accordingly, favors the enterprising Gilman with a reasonable measure of approval. It thinks he can render the South good service, and confound the Abolitionists, if he will but take the right means of ascertaining which merchants are sound and which are not. But how is this to be done? How is W. P. Gilman to ascertain whether the persons who pay him fifty dollars, and order his invaluable almanac, are really Pro-Slavery men, or only mercenary Abolitionists in disguise. "Fifty dollars," says our astute contemporary, "would be amazingly cheap for some persons to pay for being put down sound." So it would, and if Mr. Gilman were wise in his generation he would arrange a sliding scale—charging the rank Pro-Slavery men only fifty dollars; those who disapprove of Slavery in the abstract, but have no objection to its extension, seventy-five; those who object to its extension, but are willing to let it alone where it exists, one hundred; rank Abolitionists, for not showing them up and getting their collectors tarred and feathered, one hundred and fifty. This seems to us a very fair and feasible arrangement, provided the New-York merchants are as great fools as W. P. Gilman & Co. evidently believe them to be. But even this plan does not provide for the great difficulty, that of classifying the applicants for W. P. G.'s indorsement.

The little publication to which we have already referred, has, however, discovered a mode of obviating even this difficulty. Its editor knows how to discover "how many are sincere in their professions of attachment to the South, and how many are actuated by merely dollar-and-cent considerations." This is to be done by ascertaining what newspapers a man subscribes to. "This," says our political Archimedes, "is the true test of sincerity." If this be the case, we think we know one little paper, subscription to which Messrs. W. P. Gilman & Co. would do well to make a condition precedent to the inscription of any merchant's name in their *libro d'oro*. We feel satisfied we can guess what little journal it is the daily perusal of which W. P. G. should consider conclusive proof of a merchant's soundness. But, for reasons sufficiently obvious, we decline to mention its name.

The dash and confidence manifested in this whole affair, both by Gilman himself and his would-be editorial partner, have excited our admiration, to such a degree, however, that we cannot avoid giving them a little hint which may be of use in extending their business. If Gilman & Co. may insist on a man's subscribing to certain papers, why may they not insist on his dealing with certain tailors, and boot makers, and butchers? A smart tax might be levied in this way on "sound" tradesmen for making the purchase of their wares indispensable preliminaries to standing well with the South. In short, the field is colossal. The field for barefaced attempts to extort money has always been so, and will always remain so. As long as there are dupes in the world there will be knaves; and yet, confident in the common sense of our own people, we cannot help believing that there are not many men among the New-York merchants who can be made the victims of this transparent mercantile job. Gilman and his confederates evidently belong to the horde of somewhat unscrupulous and enterprising men who always rise to the surface in times of public calamity and distress, like Cornish wreckers in a storm, to trade on the fears, perplexities and anxieties of the cowardly and unfortunate. They scent the national misfortunes as keenly as a vulture does a battle-field. Any New-York merchant who consents to trade under the patronage of such people, will not only lose his own self-respect, but may feel thoroughly satisfied that he will incur the hearty contempt of the South. Southerners have, no doubt, many faults, but they possess in an eminent degree the great virtue of admiring and respecting manliness and pluck, and its correlative virtue of loathing and despising their pitiful opposites.

The Organization of Congress.

The skillful cross-questioning of Mr. Colfax in the House of Representatives on Thursday elicited an open avowal of the fact that certain members of the Democratic Party—said to equal the Forty Thieves in number—had signed a mutual pledge to resist the adoption of the plurality rule, in the election of Speaker, "to the bitter end." Mr. Colfax, at the same time, proclaimed the willingness of the Republicans "to vote on any and every proposition, now pending, or which may be pending." In support of the constitutionality of the plurality rule, he referred to the two previous instances in which a Speaker had been elected under that rule without a question of the validity of the Congressional enactments of the period, and also to the fact that all the members hold their seats under the operation of the same rule,—Rhode Island alone requiring a majority vote to elect her delegates. It might have been added that the President of the United States is elected in the same way; for though the Constitution requires that he shall receive a majority of the electoral votes, yet the electors themselves, in the different States, may be elected by a plurality. In fact the plurality rule is a practical necessity in the organization of any political body, or in the election of public officers, and all representative government might at any moment come to an end without it. But the question of the constitutionality of any action of Congress must originally be settled by that body itself; and the decision of the majority of its members in favor of such constitutionality is conclusive until it is reversed by the only competent tribunal—the Supreme Court. There is no clearer principle than that, under our system, the majority should govern; and if a majority of the members of the House desire the adoption of the plurality rule, then the attempt on the part of the minority to prevent, by dilatory motions, and parliamentary tactics, the House from coming to a vote, is really factions, and will be eventually so understood by the country.

We care not under what pretext this factious opposition to an organization may be arrayed; we care not to discuss the point whether it would not be wise and politic for the Republicans to select some other candidate, against whom the same emphatic objections could not be urged which impede or make impossible the election of Mr. Sherman, and thus to terminate a contest which in the eyes of the nation is becoming a question of national honor and existence, while party leaders at Washington persist in treating it as a matter of party tactics; but we do say that the majority, in its own discretion and according to its own views of its constitutional rights and duties, should be allowed to proceed with the legislation of the country. It is a sorry pretence for defeating the whole action of Congress and blocking the wheels of the Government to allege that Congress, in the exercise of its appropriate functions, may, perhaps, disregard the Constitution. It will be time enough for members to resist any invasion of their rights upon the occurrence of the overt act; but no man with a thimbleful of brains can be deceived by this pretended zeal for the Constitution, which manifests itself in the most violent partisan obstinacy.

City Locomotion.

The difficulties in the way of getting from the business part of the City to the upper end, where most of the inhabitants now reside, are daily becoming so great, that we must again call the attention of the Legislature and the Common Council to the subject.

Broadway is fast becoming impassable and unmanageable—not a highway, but a nuisance. It is crowded in its whole length, from morning till night, with omnibuses, to a degree that not only bars the progress of carts and private vehicles, but renders it a work of great difficulty for foot passengers to cross it at any point below Eighth-street. Business vehicles carrying goods are driven into the side streets or ruinously delayed, and private carriages make their way along it with considerable risk. In other words, it may be fairly stated that the leading thoroughfare of the City is at this moment given up to cumbrous lumbering stages, to the all but total exclusion of everything else, and to the serious inconvenience of the foot-passengers. If by this means a cheap and speedy access to the upper part of the town were secured, we might probably be induced to put up with the grievance a while longer; but this is notoriously not the case. Not a tithe of the tide which flows down town in the morning and up town at night can secure a place in one of them, and the difficulty increases as the weather grows worse, the streets muddier, the distances greater, and the walking less practicable.

We have borne the shortcomings of our City conveyances now for a good while with great meekness, but the impetus given to the peopling of the upper part of the Island by the Central Park, and the demands of the trading world for space down town, have brought matters to a crisis, and patience has now ceased to be a virtue. We must have more accommodation, and it must be better than any we have had yet. We must, in short, put an end to omnibuses, and put railroads on every avenue, and on Broadway also, and we must have cars enough running on them all to furnish everybody who wants to ride with a comfortable seat, at all hours of the day and night. It is absurd to suppose that it will be possible to reserve any of the great roads leading northward from the profane uses of public traffic. Broadway and Seventh-avenue must contribute their share towards supplying the public wants, and Fifth-avenue itself must ere long follow their example. This vulgar doom is all the more certain, because New-York is the the only large city in the world which is totally without a cheap cab system. The fact that the City runs in a long line in one direction renders it very easy for public conveyances to carry people to the destination at so cheap a rate, that cabs cannot compete with them so successfully as in London or Paris. At all events, the fact is, that we are dependent on cars and stages for the means of locomotion to a singular degree, and must therefore, of necessity, press every line of communication into the public service.

A railroad in Broadway is so connected in the minds of many people with the idea of fraud and jobbery, that the mere mention of it fills them with holy horror; but there is, in reality, not a single objection to be made to it which can be maintained during two minutes of fair discussion. The Broadway property holders are said to oppose it, because it would render their street less attractive to loungers and promenaders. But we can tell them that the length which it has now attained is cutting off at least half of it from the reach of all walkers from up town. To be traversed at all it must be traversed in a vehicle. It is, however, already absolutely dangerous, as we have said, for a private carriage to attempt to reach the City Hall, or even Canal street. Horses and vehicle run the risk of serious injury at every step, and the blockade which is now established, on the occurrence of the least obstruction, makes it a day's work to ride a mile. As to the omnibuses, the time they take to make their trips is daily increasing, and the imminent risk which all ladies whom they set down incur of being run over before they can reach the sidewalk, is rendering a journey down-town a more and more serious question for the whole shopping world. The sum and substance of the matter is, that unless Broadway property-holders exert themselves at once to make their stores accessible to the up-town population, business will rapidly migrate, as it is even now threatening to do, into the lower part of Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and other cross streets in that neighborhood; and the storekeepers along the old thoroughfare will be left in the placid enjoyment of their smooth but deserted pavement. To accomplish this, the omnibuses must be at once removed. Their disappearance alone would make a greater difference in the appearance of Broadway than most people imagine, and would leave it very free for the remaining vehicles. This done, a Board of Engineers must decide on the form of rail and sort of car which will cause least inconvenience for ordinary vehicles, and the privilege of laying down two tracks, and running cars thereon at prescribed intervals, at a prescribed rate of fare, must be sold at auction to the highest bidder. As soon as the line is in operation, a dépôt might be established at the Bowling-green to accommodate the large force of cars while waiting, that will be needed for the evening traffic, and we trust the Police would do their duty in seeing that the people were carried in a decent, civilized manner, and not like sheep in a pen. Private carriages would then find it easy enough to traverse all portions of the street freely, and that vast portion of New-Yorkers who do not keep carriages could come and go to their business, or to do their shopping, quickly, cheaply and comfortably, and safely. The sale of the charter at auction would secure the City a large sum of money, and shut the door on jobbing; and its operation would bring a little useful stimulus in the shape of competition to bear on the avenue railroads.

A Calm Appeal from the South.

We published yesterday a letter from Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church, upon the political state of the country. This letter is addressed to his relative, the Vice-President of the United States. The perusal of it must have satisfied most reasonable persons that there are some exceptions to the rule that clergymen should not meddle in politics. It is upon no question of party that this eminent and reverend gentleman interposes his calm and sensible voice. He speaks as an American minister of religion, and appeals to the patriotism and national feeling of the country, as in a season of great national peril.

After asserting, in glowing language, the past loyalty of Kentucky to the Union, he thus defines her present position and the sentiment which animates her people:

> "Wholly unable to comprehend how it can be to the interest of any State to secede from the Union—or how the right to secede can be considered anything else but purely revolutionary; and sees nothing in the past conduct of the Federal Government to justify secession if it were a constitutional remedy; nothing in the aspect of the times promising anything but disaster to the country, to every seceding State, and most especially to herself, from the application of any such remedy, whether by war, by revolution, by the formation of new confederacies, or by the secession of individual States."

He regards the Harper's Ferry affair as showing conclusively the inestimable value of the Union, inasmuch as it enables one State to punish offences against her peace, committed by the citizens of another State, by due course of law instead of by private or public war, and thus gives "a security to the whole slave frontier *within the Union* which no part of it can ever have *out of the Union*." The four border States having suffered a thousand-fold greater evils and losses than the other States of the South, and being exposed to vastly more serious dangers in the event of dissolution, he argues, should have a controlling voice in the determination of that grave question; and they should throw their united weight against all sudden, rash and unconstitutional action on the part of the Slave States. He also contends that resistance to all enactments in violation of the rights of any of the States, can be more successfully carried on within the Union than out of it, and that the firm determination on the part of any portion of this Confederacy to maintain its rights, will prevent the necessity of its being compelled to resort to any violent means to this end. In conclusion, he denies the "right of any Court, any President, any Congress, any State, any combination of States under heaven, to abolish from among men that highest of all human titles—an American citizen."

It is to be hoped that the wise counsels and eloquent appeals of this venerated clergyman, who, from an elevation above the strife of parties and in the clear atmosphere of patriotism and faith, looks dispassionately down upon the conflicts of sections, and includes in his comprehensive regard the interests and honor of the whole country, may not pass unheeded, and, especially, that they may induce greater moderation on the part of those of his countrymen to whom they are more particularly addressed.

Supping with Satan.

There is a proverb, we believe of Scottish origin, which avers that the man must have a long spoon who would sup kail with the devil. Of the wisdom of this ancient adage, some of the leading Southern members of the House of Representatives are beginning to obtain a valuable personal experience. They have been trying to eat fire with the *Herald*, and have neglected the preliminary precautions advisable in the case of such company. Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, has been the first victim of this misplaced confidence, and we owe it to that distinguished gentleman to say that he calls out lustily when he finds himself scorched.

Mr. Pryor yesterday occupied a few moments on the floor of the House in photographing the editor of the *Herald*. The picture is incisive certainly, and few will be inclined to dispute its correctness, while the artistic finish of the treatment will commend it to general admiration. Nor can it be denied that Mr. Pryor, who, despite his occasional escapades of hot temper, enjoys a high reputation both in point of character and ability, had been very indecently assailed by the Press which he depicts. But the question will force itself upon every thinking man, whether the South and Southern gentlemen ought to exhibit so much indignation on finding themselves dealt with by this grotesque and groveling journal, as Mr. Pryor has been. They have deliberately allied themselves with the *Herald*, knowing perfectly well the incendiary purposes to which its columns have been ever devoted. They have chosen to use its hardly concealed Abolitionism as an engine of mischief against the great conservative sentiment which interferes with their extreme and fanatical plans;—why should they be amazed at its personal abuse of themselves? No men knew better than they, that to treat such a print as representative of Northern or of any other opinion, is simply and scandalously absurd. Ought they to be surprised when the *Herald*, presuming on the unusual consequence which they, for their own purposes, have seen fit to confer upon its rhodomontade, exults in its newly-acquired importance, and assumes the airs of a master in the midst of its thoughtless patrons?

Black vs. Popular Sovereignty.

Gov. Black in his veto of the "Act to prohibit Slavery," passed by the Territorial Assembly of Nebraska, takes the ground that a provision of the organic act for the Territory which "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," was never intended to give the "people" this power when acting through their Territorial Legislature, but only in their original and sovereign capacity exhibited in the formation of a State Constitution. The Governor may have meant to make out a good show of argument against the consistency of such a provision with the otherwise dependent condition of a Territory in having its Governor and other officers appointed by the Federal Government; but he has only succeeded in advancing an interpretation of a law of Congress, which is at variance with simple historic fact.

It is the height of absurdity to pretend that the Missouri Compromise could ever have been repealed, unless such repeal had been connected with the distinct recognition of the right of the people of the Territories in their ordinary territorial legislation to allow or prohibit Slavery. It is useless to refer to all contemporaneous constructions of the Kansas-Nebraska act in the debates of Congress, and the admissions of eminent Democratic politicians, on a point which is as plain as the sun at noon-day; and the Governor pays a poor compliment to the common sense and general information of the country in his barefaced attempt to evade the record of history. That "Popular Sovereignty" which is to consist only in the right of the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution—a right which no one has ever questioned—certainly may well be called a "miserable delusion," and the incorporation of the principle (if it meant nothing more) into the solemn legislation of Congress, and the conduct of a Presidential campaign upon it, might well be regarded as among the greatest farces which even in the history of Representative Government have ever been enacted.

Fighting a Windmill.

The state of agitation into which the colored population and a considerable portion of the whites in this City have been thrown by Mr. O'Conor's enunciation of his opinions on the subject of Slavery, though very complimentary to the learned gentleman himself, is certainly very unaccountable and even unnecessary. As Mr. O'Conor did not attempt to sustain his position by argument, all that he said reduces itself to a simple expression of personal convictions. The convictions of a man like Mr. O'Conor are always entitled to be treated with decent respect; but when, as in this instance, they are diametrically opposed to the opinions of nine-tenths of the greatest jurists, philosophers, statesmen and philanthropists of all countries and ages, we confess the convulsions into which they have thrown our Anti-Slavery friends are not quite comprehensible. Mr. O'Conor is a leading member of the New-York Bar, and, so far as we know, has never tried or professed to be anything more than this. There is assuredly nothing in this fact to entitle his views on Slavery to any more special consideration than would naturally be given to his opinion on apple-dumplings or to his theory of comets. We cannot, therefore, help urging the "colored world" to expend no more time in demolishing the doctrines of this learned gentleman. As yet his speech has not caused, so far as we have heard, any considerable defection from the Anti-Slavery ranks. It will be time enough, therefore, to denounce him, when he has done some harm, or, at all events, when his loose assertions shall have been solemnly recast into an argumentative form, and put forward with some pretence of reasoning and precedent.

Orient and Occident.

The far East is commonly supposed to be an extremely lolling and luxurious land, in which Europeans may live after the manner of Mr. Tennyson's Lotus-eaters, "like gods together, careless of mankind." But if we are to put faith in our namesake, the *Straits Times, and Singapore Journal of Commerce*, this pleasant state of things is by no means universal in the realms of Ormus and of Ind.

Our remote contemporary is not only remote, but apparently "unfriended, melancholy, slow." He complains that the cost of living in style at Singapore is at least 80 per cent. higher than at Calcutta. True, there "are no taxes in Singapore," a statement which sounds to our Gothamite ears "like stories from the land of spirits," but "ham costs fifty cents a pound," and nothing to eat or drink is cheap except beer, brandy and human beings, the latter article being freely consumed by tigers. When civilization went to Singapore there were no tigers in the land, but in the course of the last few years "an emigration of tigers from the main land" has taken place, and people are perpetually snapped up on their way to the Post-Office, or while smoking in their back piazzas, by these shameless and enterprising beasts. If ever the doctrine and practice of Know-Nothingism could be justified, we should say that Singapore has need of them. The most liberal Democrat could hardly stand up for the rapid naturalization of immigrant tigers. These things cast a cold shadow upon the fabulous splendors of Eastern life, which is further deepened by another complaint of our contemporary, who exclaims with great propriety that, "in a place, too, where one would suppose it might be easy to purchase as good tea as the poorest Englishman at home daily enjoys, it is lamentable to think that one can purchase nothing but trash."

After all, this world is made up of compensations. They have no taxes in Singapore, and perpetual sunshine. In New-York, we have perpetual taxes and no more sunshine than we can comfortably use; a Mayor, a Common Council, and daily reports of the debates in Congress. The balance so far inclines very strongly in favor of Singapore. But the traveling tigers and the trashy tea tip the scales back to a level, and should reconcile us to our fate.

Personal.

Mr. John Cassell, of London, the well-known publisher of educational works, and who has been long prominent as an energetic promoter of every scheme which has for its objects the elevation of the working classes in England, has recently come to this country for the purpose of establishing agencies in New-York and elsewhere, for the sale of works published by the firm of Cassell, Petter & Galpin, of Ludgate Hill. Mr. Cassell has been for so many years before the English public as a coadjutor of Lord Brougham, Milner Gibson, and other eminent men, in the crusade for the abolition of "the taxes on knowledge,"—the stamp duty and the paper duty—and also as one of the earliest laborers in the diffusion of the mass of cheap and excellent literature which is effecting such a revolution in the British newspaper and book world, as well as in the habits of the people, that a majority of our readers are doubtless familiar with his name and works. The immediate object of his present visit to America is to inaugurate a more systematic distribution of his publications, by bringing out an illustrated family Bible, which has already attained an almost unprecedented circulation in Great Britain, and which, as far as paper, print, and wood engraving are concerned, is a model of cheapness and excellence. The text is elucidated by a copious commentary and marginal references; the drawings are all original, and by such artists as Gilbert, Beach, Palmer, and Nicholson, in England; and Costelli, Phillipoteaux, Gustave, Dore and Huard, in France. When we add that they have been engraved on wood by W. J. Hinton, Williams, Pearson and Pannemaker, and others of similar standing, any further enumeration of their merits will be unnecessary. The work is to be issued in forty-eight monthly parts, the first of which now lies before us. It contains fourteen large engravings and nineteen smaller ones, is quarto size, and is sold at fifteen cents. We wish the enterprise every success. When it costs so little to procure a specimen, further criticism on our part is unnecessary.

From Nassau, N. P.—By the brig *Alma*, Capt. Baron, which arrived here yesterday, we have dates from Nassau to Jan. 11. A general election for members of the House of Assembly took place on the several islands between the 20th and 25th December, which resulted in a majority against the Government.

The ship *Lock Lamar*, from New-York for Havre, was loading cotton from wreck of ship *Redwood*. The cargo of ship *Margaret*, Merriman, of Portland, from New-Orleans for Glasgow, wrecked Dec. 16, on Memory Rock, was saved and brought into Nassau.

Yellow Fever at Curacoa.—By the bark *Venus*, Capt. Atkinson, which arrived at this port yesterday morning from Curacoa, we learn that yellow fever was prevailing among the troops at that place. The *Venus* lost one man by the disease, and left in the hospital there three others sick.

POLITICS OF OHIO.

Our Idea of the Union—Border War Continued—Democratic Convention—Kentucky Convention—Bad State of Douglas—The New Governor—United States Senator.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Buckeye, January, 1860.

Since I wrote you last, Mr. Times, we have had some startling political events out here; and although you know what they are, yet a brief comment may increase your information. First—*You* have held divers Union meetings, but *we* have held none. Are we less patriotic than you are? Hardly. The difference between us I gave you in a former lettter. All these slave excitements proceed from the border war. This border war has been going on for half a century, and, I tell you, will go on while Slavery remains. It is the *overt* evidence of the irrepressible conflict. The Slave States got Texas by a border war. The Free States got Kansas by another border war. Another border war is going on towards Mexico, and it will terminate in favor of Freedom. By the way, *that* is the reason why I am in favor of the Mexican Treaty. That treaty, if it is maintained, according to its terms, will give us Liberty and Protestantism over that whole country. I grant there may be a border war for it; but what of that? Ten of our Western freemen will go there where one slaveholder goes, and they will make their mark, whether it be with their hands or with their rifles. Slaveholders will be nowhere; and, in the meantime, our freemen will tear down the rookeries of monks and priests, till the land of the Aztecs will look like a very different affair. But I am wandering. The border war goes on. We have just had two signal examples of it. Thirty-six men, women and children, (one of these a highly respectable man over eighty years of age,) have been expelled, by Kentucky rowdies, from the village of Berea, in Madison County of that State. Now, why were they expelled? For nothing but setting the example of living peaceably and righteously, without slaves; just as Henry Clay would have had the whole State live. That is all. I know Rev. John G. Tee, who founded that colony. He is a Kentuckian; has preached many years in that State, and will preach again. I believe him to be conscientious and upright.

Here is another border-war. Arkansas orders her free negroes into exile. They scatter for their lives, and numbers come to Ohio. The people of Ohio are annoyed, and these poor people are likely to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones. Will you say there is no "irrepressible conflict?" Is there any human mode of preventing it? Will your Union meetings heal wounds like these? The United States Post-office is robbed and the freedom of the Press is arrested. Will any Union meetings help *that?* If it will, I hope you will hold more of them, for no Post-office establishment in any region of the earth ever needed reform more. The glory and the excellence of the American Government is that it secures the personal rights of each individual. The violation of these rights is doing more to injure and weaken the Government than all the political conflicts of the day. The irrepressible conflict is between right and wrong.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio has been held, and was attended by a very significant feature. They nominated Douglas by a large majority, and then the motion to make it unanimous failed, by *one hundred delegates!* I have never known such a case as that before. I am surprised; for I had unlimited confidence in the capacity of Ohio Democrats to do anything. I shall believe after this in the fall of larks. The truth is, the Democratic Party is everyhere disorganized. There are two ideas in the better part of the Democracy just now, which will, probably, prostrate them. The first is—as expressed to me—that it is better for the party to be defeated under its present leaders than to go on *with* them. The second is, that the South has put the drop into the cup which makes it run over. Northern Democrats can no longer stand up under the declarations and threats of Wise, Iverson, Brown & Co. A single step further, and there will no longer be a Democratic Party in the Northwest.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention has been held, and treated Douglas with contempt; and Mr. Breckinridge with scarcely less. Guthrie is their man, and rightly so, for he is worth both the others put together.

The political condition of Mr. Douglas is very bad, but is that of his opponents any better? The Kentucky Convention, the declarations of Iverson, and other Southern men, made it perfectly certain that he cannot be nominated by a united party. Can any one? Our Western Democrats (leaders) made a half-way promise to support any nominee of the Convention; but will the people? I tell you no. The nomination of a Southern man is the inevitable defeat of the Democracy.

Our new Governor is inagurated, as I told you he would be, aimdst much of our Western back-woods display. In such things, I suppose, we cannot compare with you—although your Albany State-house is a nut shell to our Capitol. The new Governer, in his inaugural, you see, treats the idea of a Southern Confederacy with great indignity, and thinks the world can get along pretty well without that appendage to our tail.

Our Legislature will probably elect a new Senator next week, and will elect Gov. Chase, who well deserves that consideration at the hands of all Sound Republicans. Mr. Corwin, Mr. Delano and one or two others, had a friend or two willing to postpone the election and wait for the chapter of accidents. But I think there are not quite enough of them.

A Veteran Observer.

Further from Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—VICTORIES ON BOTH SIDES—STATE OF THE CONTEST.

The mails by the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst., reached this City last evening.

The news has been briefly anticipated by telegraph.

Speaking of the reception of the President's Message at Vera Cruz, the correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

> "Never in my long sojourn among the Mexican people have I seen more cheering faces than when the telegraphic dispatch of the *Picayune*, giving the contents of the President's Message relating to Mexican affairs was interpreted and made intelligible to them. All, and without exception, exclaimed, 'Better times are coming!' '*Los Americanos vienen!*' 'Thank God, our deliverance is near!' 'Peace and tranquility will be restored!' Such are the expressions from the highest to the lowest.
>
> Many had their misgivings at first whether the President would stand up to the treaty, and take a bold stand in Mexican affairs. Now all doubt has disappeared, and on my recent trip to the interior I have convinced myself of the favorable disposition towards an intervention such as the President asks.
>
> If, say one thousand men, under the command of a responsible United States officer, are landed at Vera Cruz, the whole country will at once pronounce in their favor, and nothing will be heard of contending parties; all will flock to the banner of Juarez, and swear that *they* never had other principles but Liberal ones; that *they* never supported Miramon and the Church Party; that *they* would have gladly come over to join the Liberal faction if the bayonets of Robles, Marques, Woll and Velez had not kept them away."

The Extraordinary from Mexico brings dates to the 5th inst. The return of Miramon is daily looked for; and for his victory in Colima they are preparing to give a ball. The Reactionists are now putting forth the idea that Miramon will immediately make preparations to attack Vera Cruz. This, however, is all gammon; he has not the means to get up a formidable expedition against this place. Connected with this report, it is said that the French are about to send a large fleet here to aid the Miramon Government, one account says; and another says that, by an arrangement between France and Spain, made in Paris, a French fleet will come here to make a demand for $13,000,000 on the part of Spain, for which France is to retain $4,000,000.

Gen. Alvarez has sent 2,000 troops from Acapulco *via* Guatulco, to attack Cobos, in conjunction with the Tehuantepec troops, under Perfirio Diaz.

We have to-day, also, received intelligence that Col. Trejo, one of Cobos' chiefs, was recently defeated by the Liberal forces, and lost 40 men killed, 2 mortars, all of his munitions of war, and 60 prisoners.

Carvajal, one of the Liberal chiefs, has recently gained a great victory over Gen. Minon, near Tlascala, taking 6 pieces of artillery, 300 stand of arms, all of his munitions of war, and 260 prisoners.

On the other hand, Gen. Miramon has gained a victory over the Liberals at the Barranca de Bertran, and subsequently took possession of Colima, but which he afterwards abandoned, returning again with his troops to Guadalajara. Although he took in this battle some eight pieces of artillery, it cost him dear, as he lost in killed some 270 men and seven officers, besides which, he shot fourteen of his own officers for cowardice.

According to the *Ministerial Gazette of Public Instruction* in Russia, there appeared in 1858 1,577 original works, 284 translations, and 165 periodicals. The numbers of books imported into Russia from abroad amounted to 1,614,874 volumes, being 1,612 more than in 1857.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hardshell Democrats.

CONVENTION IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

OWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 20.

The National Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District held their Convention here yesterday for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention. All the Counties in the District were fully represented. The proceedings were spirited and harmonious.

Hon. JAMES B. HOWE, of Tioga, and CHAUNCEY L. GRANT, of Tompkins, were elected Delegates, and Hon. J. B. CLARK, of Chemung, and JOHN J. VAN ALLEN, of Schuyler County, elected Alternates.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON for President.

Arrests to be made for the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 20.

Messrs. GIDDINGS, PLUMB and JOHN BROWN, Jr., have not yet been arrested on the warrants got out on behalf of the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee. The papers were sent here to the ex-Marshal, who holds them and has sent back for instructions. They have not been served yet.

From Georgia.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA—DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 20.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Charleston, Augusta, Macon and other points, at 6 o'clock last evening.

JAMES W. JONES, editor of the Augusta *Sentinel*, died last night.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 20.

The resolution introduced into the Legislature, recommending that a Convention of the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHAPLINE, Commissioner from Connecticut to represent the sentiments of the conservative people of that State, is now here, but his message has not yet been communicated.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane not Insane.

UTICA, Friday, Jan. 20.

Dr. GRAY, Superintendent of the State Asylum, declares that Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE is not in the least insane. Overtasked by his Congressional and professional duties, he became so prostrated and depressed in mind, that it was feared insanity would supervene. He was brought to the Asylum as a precautionary measure.

Patent Case at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 20.

The case of JUNIUS JUDSON vs. MOORE, WILSTACH & KAYES, for an infringement upon the Judson patent for governor valves, which has been on trial for the past ten days, resulted, this morning, in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Steamers for Europe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 20.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* will leave for St. John, N. B., on Sunday morning, and, returning on Wednesday or Thursday, will sail for Liverpool on the 28th.

The *Hungarian* leaves for Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

The Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The repetition of the "Barber of Seville," with Miss PATTI as *Rosina*, drew another immense audience to the Boston Academy, to-night. The season has proved so successful and remunerative to the management, that another week will be added to it.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 20.

Mr. ELISHA BROWN, a man about sixty years of age, belonging to Pittsford, Vt., was killed at the station in this city, this morning, by a train on the Hartford road while backing. He is the father of FAYETTE BROWN, Cashier of the State Bank in this city.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 20.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91¾; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,250 bales; market buoyant, the *Anglo-Saxon's* news causing greater firmness, but prices for lower grades are irregular. Sales of the week, 9,250 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports to date, ahead of last year, 412,500 bales. Stock in port, 93,500 bales. Receipts last week, 20,500 bales, against 13,500 bales at the corresponding time last year. Receipts to date, ahead of last year, 37,000 bales. Exchange on London dull, at 7⅛@8 ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50 for Howard-street. WHEAT buoyant, at $1 35@$1 45 for White; $1 27@$1 30 for Red. CORN dull; White, 74c.; Yellow, 71c.@73c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $16 75; Prime, $12 00; Bacon, 9⅛c. WHISKY—Ohio, 25c. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½. WHEAT less firm, at $1 40@$1 50 for White, and $1 35@$1 36 for Red. CORN quiet, at 74c.@76c. WHISKY unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales; sales of the week, 13,750 bales. Good Middling at 11c.@11⅛c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day 11,000 bales at an advance of ⅛c.; market buoyant at 10⅛c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, and market firm.

Exchanges.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. premium, and scarce.

THE DISASTER AT LAWRENCE.

Additional Testimony—Further Subscriptions—Progress in Relieving the Sufferers.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 20.

The afternoon session of yesterday was occupied in the examination of GEO. HOWE, of Boston, one of the principal owners of the Pemberton Mills. D. NEVINS and himself paid $325,000 for the property, valued at $640,000. He escaped from the mill while it was falling. The witness gave a description of the mill, and testified positively that he never had the slightest doubt of its stability, and never heard it questioned. The testimony at the evening session developed nothing new. IRA TRUE, carpenter, had leveled up the shafting, but found no settling, and considered the building safe. MORRIS KNOWLES, carpenter, was recalled, but added nothing of importance to his previous testimony.

The inquest was resumed to-day.

GEORGE HOWE, one of the principal owners, and Capt. BIGELOW were recalled and briefly examined. Their testimony was simply affirmatory as to the strength of the building.

E. B. HERRICK, who had charge of the yard and watch at the Pemberton Mill, described the fall of the building substantially as previous witnesses.

Mr. GLEASON, a mason, described the construction of the brick work; used Vermont lime in the mortar, instead of Thomaston; the latter is considered the best, but the former is not cheaper; considered the walls firmly built.

The other evidence to-day was principally cumulative. No new facts were developed.

MORE AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

THE NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, No. 106 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, (Jan. 20,) for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.:

Prev'ly acknowl'd	$3 254 00
John Slade & Co	50 00
Geo. J. Sanger & Bro	50 00
Abernethy, Collins & Co	50 00
E. F	10 00
From several Friends	15 00
From Little Eddie	25
Partridge, Penchot & Warren	25 00
C. H. C	5 00
S	5 00
Geo. C. Parker & Co	5 00
Rogers & Raymond	25 00
Received through E. O. Lamson, Esq.:	
Geo D. Cragin	$10
Cobb & Earle	10
Eastman & Lloyd	10
Woodruff & Robinson	10
Patterson, Knapp & Co	$10
Chas Parker	10
E. Martin, Jr	10
Pardue & Ward	10
Earle & Lent	10
E. O. Lamsen	10—100 00
Elliot C. Cowdin & Co	25 00
Ellery, Wendt & Hoffmer	50 00
J. & H. A	25 00
Hill, Brinkerhoff & Co	25 00
Hunt, Tillenghast & Co	50 00
S. C. Herring & Co	25 00
Derlen, Hudson & Co	50 00
Garner & Co	50 00
Chapman, Lyons & Noyes	25 00
H. E. D. & Co	25 00
Total	$3,944 25

PROGRESS MADE IN RELIEVING THE WOUNDED.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes as follows:

"Before the arrangements which have been set on foot to relieve the suffering were perfected, the destitution among some of the poorer classes of the wounded was dreadful. I have already given some instances of suffering from want, but I find that the effects of poverty were more generally felt for a few days than I was at first aware of.

A gentleman who has been among the most active in relieving the distresses of the injured and poor, informs me that on one of his visits he found a small tenement, on Newbury-street, I think, occupied by two families, numbering about eight persons. There was but one stove in the tenement and but one bed. Those of the two families who could not be accommodated on this, had been accustomed to sleep upon the floor. Out of these eight or nine persons, two were wounded, not dangerously, but still severely enough to require careful attention. The families had emigrated here within a few weeks from Nova Scotia, and had but few friends in the vicinity. Their poverty was found to correspond to their limited household equipments, and they were promptly relieved.

A young lady, one of those whose angel visits (not few, however, nor far between,) have so added to the comforts and relieved the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers by the calamity, found in one of her tours a poor widow with five children, none of an age to qualify them for hard labor. One, a daughter, had been almost the sole dependence of the rest, and she was injured badly by the accident. The wounded girl lacked not only the luxuries but the necessities of a sick room, and might have died but for the accidental discovery of her needy condition. The other children were hungry and half clothed. The wounded daughter was made comfortable and the case promptly reported, when a medical attendant and the almoners of the city missionary enterprise rendered the whole family happy.

Many other instances such as these, and some of them far worse, came under the observation of those who commenced the work which has succeeded in alleviating so much distress. There is, probably, now scarcely a case of suffering from want in the whole city, and it is to continue such humane efforts that the donations and subscriptions which are constantly pouring in are so desirable. The city missionary and the Ward Committees have thoroughly canvassed the city, and have at least made all *comfortable* for the present; and to most of those injured on whom the hand of poverty has been laid heavy, luxuries of any kind seem superfluities, and are hardly appreciated.

Father O'DONNELL suggests that nothing but articles absolutely required for the health of his people be furnished them, and that all further charities be directed to American people. His word seems to be law among the Catholics, for he is much venerated and beloved by them, and, so far as my information and observation extend, very justly. He does not seem inclined to make unworthy uses of his popularity, but wears it meekly, and takes advantage of it only to enhance the prosperity of his people. In conversation with myself, he has expressed feelings of gratitude to the city officers, and to the benevolent Americans of Lawrence, who have been so generous to the Irish, and this sentiment, it will be remembered, was impressed upon his congregation last Sabbath. Father TAAFFE, too, is less bigoted than Catholic priests generally have the reputation of being, and is spoken of as a kind old man, who lives very economically, and is trying to clear his Church from debt by the contributions of his flock. Both have been very active in their ministrations to the spiritual and temporal wants of their people ever since the night of the catastrophe.

THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica Races—The Legislature—Soulouque in Retirement—News from Demerara—The Mate of an American Vessel Killed by a Negro—American Shipping, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859.

We have just recovered from the fit of insanity that the "Kingston Meeting" annually produces. Not alone in Jamaica, but in all the British West India Islands, the races form the topic of excited speculations for a week beforehand, and of sober reflections, if not regrets, for a week after. From the poor planter, who struggles to preserve, in appearance at least, the tone of other days, down to the most independent pauper to be found in the population of Kingston—all go to the Races. Going to the Races, going to church and going to a funeral are the negro's chief delights. I don't see myself the connection: I merely state the fact, that the West Indian Creole population appreciate immensely a well-contested race, a boisterous preacher, or the most lugubrious of funereal processions.

I refer particularly to the Kingston Races, just over, as they give a pretty faithful picture of the altered condition of the colony. You find on the Course an immensely excited crowd of negroes, every one of whom have from a penny to a shilling staked on the issues of the day. Sambo and his family are dressed out in parti-colored raiment. He is particularly fond of color, and of "following the fashion," as it is called; but, after all, his foppery is amusing, and more excusable than the theatrical airs and fancy tinselling of a brainless Broadway lounger. For several days before the race, Sambo's wife and daughters frequent the shops of Kingston, and, in the end, find themselves fifty cents poorer in cash, and something richer in gaudy head-dresses. The *oi polloi*, then, assembled in the Course, are by no means an uninteresting crowd. With all their faults of character, their improvidence, and their excitability, you never see one of them tipsy, even on a national holiday like this; and though, in the mere pastime of shouting, they would rival so many bulls of Bashan, the race course here is seldom marked by rowdyism or riot.

But the Fashion which gives countenance to a scene so wretchedly vulgar, and makes feeble efforts to preserve the splendor and distinction of past times, is a wretched piece of humbug, and looks the seedy representative that it is of the Island's fallen fortunes. The nags would not be such ill-looking creatures if they did not seem half starved; and the negro boys who ride them, with spurs bound to their naked feet and flaunting the soiled and faded colors of their masters, would make the exhibition irresistibly comic if it were not such a melancholy exhibition of Jamaica's ruling passion strong in death. CHESTERFIELD's politeness, with the hand of the last enemy upon him was not a fitter illustration of the *vanitas vanitatum* than the Jamaican on his sorry nag, travelling fifty miles to see the Kingston races, and losing a ten pound note while his estate at home is in the labor of dissolution. Very few of the expensive *convénances* of the turf are observed here, so much cash is eagerly contended for by the horse-racers; and some breeder of stock, more fortunate in these latter days than his sugar-growing brethren generally, carries off the prize. One of the races on the first day of this December meeting, was won by *Brother Jonathan*, the only American animal in the field.

The season is one of amusement, but the Legislature is still in session. A prorogation is expected daily. The Governor and the Assembly have been at loggerheads—each contending for the right of originating money grants. Under the new Jamaica Constitution this right is unquestionably vested in the Executive, and the Assembly are beginning to feel that they voluntarily yielded up to arbitrary power one of the most important rights of a free people. Legislative matters, in other respects, are of purely local interest. The bill for paving the streets of Kingston has passed, and will be of immense service to the Capital.

Monsieur SOULOUQUE, Ex-Emperor of Hayti, is still in Jamaica. He occupies a house on King-street, Kingston, and is not very fond of exhibiting himself in public, for when he does he is always followed by a crowd of excited Creoles. At first his Ex-Majesty fancied that his life was in danger. When a mob collected he would use his presence of mind and that dignity for which he has been so distinguished, and fairly take to his heels—making a bee line for his own house or some other friendly habitation. But he seems to be now assured that the Jamaica people mean him no harm, though he always manifests an uneasiness at any large assemblage of persons.

Monsieur SOULOUQUE is a portly gentleman, some fifty-five years of age, with a visage on which charcoal might reasonably be expected to make a white mark. The ex-sovereign bears his deposition and expatiation with meekness and humility. He has few friends in this island, and, being anxious for company, he sometimes visits an adjoining lodging-house and converses with the landlady through an interpreter. I think they are slanderers who call him ambitious. I do not believe the report that, shortly after he landed in Kingston, he was moved by the deep dejection of one of his friends and fellow exiles to say, "It imports not, *mon cher*; we shall come to arrive in Hayti before six months have passed." I think it is also a slander to say that he is rich; for how can he be rich when the fact is notorious that the ex-Empress washes his linen with her own royal hands? If I was called upon by President GEFFRARD for an opinion, I could only say that Monsieur SOULOUQUE is a gentleman whose actions are ruled by the *suaviter in modo* rather than the *fortiter in re*—that his countenance wears an expression of decided *bonhommie*—that he eats comfortable dinners, in spite of his misfortunes—that his shirts are admirably starched and ironed, and his gloves of unmistakably Paris make—that, always dressed in black, he looks like the very respectable negro he really is—scrupulous in his adhesion to the *convenances*, as one who speaks good French ought to be—entertaining no bitter regrets about lost honors, and meditating no schemes of revenge, or plans for regaining the imperial sceptre of Hayti.

We have news from Georgetown, Demerara, to the 10th instant. An inquiry into the cause of a great mortality on board a Calcutta coolie immigrant ship proved that the hospital in the vessel was dark and badly ventilated.

Mr. THOMAS S. ATKINS, chief mate of the brig *Jackin*, of New-York, was killed on Saturday, the 26th ult., by the cook, an American negro, who had shipped at Georgetown under the name of WILLIAM A. SMITH. The vessel, having been cleared at the Custom-house, had dropped down the stream in charge of the pilot, and was anchored off the Fort. While the hands were clewing up the sails, the mate went into the cabin, but finding no light there, he went into the forcastle and directed the cook to get a light. The latter, who had been drinking in the course of the day, was asleep in his berth, and the mate had some difficulty in arousing him. It would appear that he had to pull him out of his berth; and when they got outside the door, the cook jerked himself free of the mate, and taking a small clasp-knife out of his pocket, opened it, sprung upon ATKINS and stabbed him. The wound divided the femoral artery and vein, and the man died in a few minutes from loss of blood. The cook was arrested, and an inquest having been held on the body, he was committed to take his trial at the next session of the Supreme Criminal Court, in January.

The Demerara imports during the year had already exceeded, by a considerable amount, the estimate of ways and means, which was received as a sure indication of prosperity.

We have also late news from Trinidad, but it is unimportant. The Governor was about visiting England.

The Massachusetts schooner *Break-o'-Day* arrived at this port yesterday; and a vessel from Baltimore, name not known, is passing Port Royal as I write.

Minnesota.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—DOUGLAS FEELING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Min., Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention met in this place yesterday at 12 o'clock. It had been discovered in Caucus, the evening before, that a spirit of conciliation must prevail, or there would be a severe struggle in the Convention. The men who heretofore have managed these Conventions, are those who have received favors from the Administration or Senator RICE. They were here, compact, and firm and experienced, yet in the minority. They relied on management. It is also noticeable that they were elected as favorable to the nomination of DOUGLAS, though not strong Douglas men. The large majority of the delegates were Douglas men,—first, last and every time,—and were for absolute instructions. The concession was asked, and finally granted, to waive instructions in terms, yet to pass a set of resolutions which meant about the same thing. Yet during the whole proceedings there was evidently a strong effort on the part of each party to carry a point. On the question of temporary Chairman a division was required. W. W. PHELPS (Douglas) was elected. LEWIS SMITH (Douglas) was elected permanent Chairman. The resolutions were reported and adopted, reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, acquiescing in the Dred Scott decision, reiterating the doctrine of State rights and condemning all Harper's Ferry apologists; that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, was their first choice; that the delegates to the Charleston Convention are expected to support him as long as it may be practicable for him as for the interest of the Democratic Party, and that the Minnesota Democracy will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

The delegates elected to the Charleston Convention were W. A. Gorman, G. L. Bercher, A. M. Fridley, H. H. Libbey, A. J. Edgerton, W. W. Phelps, J. T. Raasser and J. Cavernanh.

They were all elected as good Douglas men, though G. L. BECHER and A. M. FRIDLEY are regarded as a little doubtful in a certain contingency. It is hoped they will not sacrifice their future at Charleston. A fire-brand, in the shape of a resolution to indorse Senator RICE's course, was introduced at the close of the session. It produced much confusion. The Convention refused to indorse him. It adjourned, with three cheers for DOUGLAS, at 2 o'clock this morning.

Many think DOUGLAS could carry this State; but he is the only Democrat that can. The Democratic Party are *emphatically* for DOUGLAS. The United States officials are *tenderly* for DOUGLAS. C.

The Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ISSUE FRAUDULENT CURRENCY.

The Chicago *Times* of the 16th says: "Day before yesterday a large package arrived at the office of the United States Express Company in this city, from Toledo, directed to the address of "Charles Sanford." Looking into the directory the agents of the Express Company found CHARLES SANFORD to be a salesman in the dry goods store of P. PALMER & Co. The names of no other CHARLES SANFORD being found in the directory, they of course concluded that the package was for the one whose name appeared there, and accordingly the package was sent to him. He of course was somewhat surprised to receive a package he had not expected; but his surprise vastly increased when he found it to contain the handsome sum of $74,000 in notes of the "Hartford Exchange Bank." To verify his good fortune, he took the money to a banker, who at once pronounced it worthless. After communicating with the police he resealed the package and deposited it at the Express office, a watch having been set to detect the parties who should call for it. Towards evening of the same day, two produce dealers, giving their names as Messrs. CHARLES SANFORD and JOHN LESTER, called at the office and secured the package. A watch was kept on their movements, and the next day they were arrested, and each held in $1,000 bail to answer. Messrs. SANDFORD and LESTER stated that they had been gathering up the outstanding notes of this Hartford Exchange Bank, of *Indiana*, in order to sell them to Mr. KIBBER, of Detroit, who says that he has for some time been endeavoring to call in the circulation of the institution. The mystery attending this transaction is increased by the fact that Mr. GEORGE S. GILBERT is now in prison in Missouri for an attempt to pay for a large number of mules, which he purchased in the interior of the State, with bills on this identical bank.

Obituary.

Hon. John Nelson died at his residence, on Mount Vernon-place, Baltimore, about 9½ o'clock on Wednesday night. He had only been confined to the house a few days, his disease being gout in the stomach. Mr. Nelson occupied a high position at the Bar, not only of Maryland, but of the country, and has at different periods filled offices of honor and trust with marked ability. He was Minister to Naples under the administration of President Jackson, and Attorney-General of the United States under President Tyler. He was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1791, but has resided in Baltimore for very many years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new method of swindling, and a successful one, is exposed by the Lancaster (Pa.) *Inquirer*, which says: "A German in the employ of Mr. Wissler had, about a year since, gone to New-York to visit some friends; when he returned he brought with him a letter purporting to be from Germany. The letter stated that a near relative of his had died, and that he was heir to something like $7,000, for which a draft was inclosed, payable in November, 1859. The German man appeared to be much puzzled as to what he would do with his money, and finally made up his mind to go west and invest it in land, and for that purpose he asked Mr. Wissler for the loan of $600 until his draft became due, promising to give Mr. Wissler his foreign draft for security. Mr. Wissler furnished him said amount; he started off with his booty, but returned again in a short time, asking for $600 more, stating that he had bought a large tract of land, and would want that amount to complete the purchase. Mr. Wissler gave him $400 more and took his draft for security, which proved to be bogus."

In the Superior Court for Middlesex County, Mass., an action was brought by a gentleman who was bitten by a small dog when passing through the streets of Cambridge. He applied a solution of potash to the wound, fearing an attack of hydrophobia. The inflammation which supervened in consequence of this treatment confined the complainant to his house for so long a time that he considered himself entitled to $3,000 damages. Judge Ames, who presided, instructed the Jury that if the bite was the proximate cause of the suffering of the plaintiff, he was entitled to recover therefor, although his sufferings might have been increased by the state of his system at the time; but that if the same or substantially the same sickness would have visited the plaintiff had he not been bitten, then he could recover only for the actual injury caused by the bite. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $365.

Spiritualists have engaged a considerable share of public attention, if not credulity, in Northern Indiana, for some time, and have had the support of Mr. Charles W. Cathcart, United States Senator by Gov. Wright's appointment, during a few weeks of the session of 1853. But it seems that some of their miracles have been pryed into and exposed. A Laporte paper states that a gentleman visited the house of a Mr. Wells, in that county, where spirits were in the habit of congregating and performing, devoting their supernatural efforts chiefly to beating drums and tambourines in the dark, and by means of a match specially prepared to give a brilliant light on the instant of being kindled, he suddenly got a view of one of the spirits engaged in beating the drum, and found that it was a marvelous resemblance to a woman who was living in the house.

Two historical anecdotes connected with two illustrious personages in English history have just come to light. The correspondence of the French Ambassador to the Court of Queen Elizabeth reveals to us what Elizabeth says of Essex. "He took pleasure," she said, "in insulting my person; but she had warned him to take care how he touched her sceptre." The other anecdote refers to King George IV., and is told in the diary of Mr. Rose, who was much with King George III., and more with Mr. Pitt. Rose was talking to the King in his own house: "I thank God," said King George III., and with warmth, "there is but one of my children who wants courage, but I will not name him because he is to succeed me."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, noticing the arrival at that port of a large number of French from the Rhine Provinces, each of whom was equipped with a hand organ, says that this musical speculation was occasioned in the following curious way: "Some wag of an American, last Summer, passing through various villages in Alsace and other French localities near the Rhine, had informed some of the good people, who, he found, were intending to emigrate to America in the Fall, that in the highest social circles, in the city and country, in the Northern, Southern and Western States, the favorite musical instrument was the hand-organ. His trick resulted in the simple Alsatians going into a hand-organ speculation."

A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* from Mr. Kendall, dated at New-Braunfels, says: "I have already stated that I deem this the test season or year for wool-growers in Texas. For three consecutive years we have had extraordinary luck—I mean all those about here engaged in sheep-raising during that period. It requires but a continuance of the same success for another year to prove incontestably that Texas is the best sheep country on the face of the earth—a long ways the best."

At a Tract meeting held in New-Haven, Jan. 15, Mr. Eastman, Secretary of the American Tract Society, gave an account of the work the Society is doing, especially in the South, and made allusion to the present opposition, which he regarded as unreasonable. He stated that the Society publishes and circulates a whole gospel, condemns all evils, and referring to facts which show that the Boston Society cannot enter the South, he said, with much emphasis, "Where should we have been had we taken the stand on Slavery which is demanded of us?"

Capt. Mirehouse, master of the steamship *Vigo*, has apologized to the Philadelphia newspapers, in a repentant card, for having put into the port of New-York, instead of proceeding direct to Philadelphia. He says that his only reason was that he was short of coal. The censure cast upon him for failing to report first at Philadelphia, occasioned this publication by the Captain.

Towards the erection of the New-Jersey Monument to the Revolutionary heroes $2,000 have been subscribed. The estimated cost is $40,000. The work will not be commenced until $15,000 has been subscribed.

Gov. Houston, of Texas, has sent Hon. Robert Taylor, of Fannin, and Angel Navarro, of Bexar, to the Rio Grande to examine the causes of the war, and report the best means of permanent adjustment of the difficulties.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that flour inspectors must return the flour taken from barrels, for purposes of inspection, or pay the owners for it.

The Rollstone Bank of Fitchburg, Mass., loses between $700 and $800 by the forgeries of Oliver Howe, of Lyme, N. H., formerly of Groton, Mass.

An Indian relic, a carved pipe, has been discovered near Glen Cove, L. I., at a depth of eleven feet below the surface of the earth.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Card.

In reply to a card of Mr. S. B. Driggs, we will simply say that sneers and insinuations are not facts, and that it would be better for him to desist from boasting until he can actually produce proofs.

In our previous cards we have stated that our first Overstrung Grand was publicly exhibited, and used in concerts, very soon after December, 1858, and consequently that it was finished and used publicly several months prior to Mr. Driggs' application for a patent for his graduated bridge, namely, March 21, 1859.

We will now substantiate our statement with dates and names. Mr. Stange, tuner, now in Mr. Hazleton's employ, and Mr. F. Kath, can testify under oath, that they, with several others, were in our warerooms on the 15th day of January, 1859; that our Overstrung Grand was then and there tested and played upon, and declared superior. A further corroboration, about which there can also be no mistake, is furnished us in the following extract from the private diary of Mr. Arthur Napoleon, which we have received permission to publish:

"*New-York, Jan. 19, 1859—Visited Mr. Manzecchi, in Franklin-st. Mr. Steinway, who was there, asked me to visit his piano wareroom, in Walker-st., which I did that very evening. I saw their pianos, some of which were splendid. Mr. Steinway is certainly one of the best piano manufacturers in the world. I was highly pleased with them.*"

Mr. Thies, Mr. Vail, Messrs. Napoleon, Sen. and Jr., can testify that this refers to our Overstrung Grand, on which Mr. Arthur Napoleon played at the time. Mr. Wm. Mason tried the same instrument, a day or two afterwards, and can testify to that effect.

Among the concerts where our Overstrung Grand was used and referred to in the public papers, were, little Ella Burns' Concert, at the Academy of Music, Wm. Mason, and R. Goldbeck, soloists, and the third New-York Philharmonic Concert, Wm. Saar, pianist. Both of these concerts came off early in February, 1859.

Mr. S. B. Driggs asserts that "the first string was not on the instrument till some time in January, and that the same was not finished until March or April." We will thank Mr. Driggs to bring forward his proofs for this assertion, in order that we may at once prove their worthlessness. A bare reference to a certificate signed by eight of our competitors in trade establishes nothing and has no weight as evidence. Moreover, it may yet be necessary to state to the public HOW AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE THE CERTIFICATE WAS GOT UP. Should we again feel compelled to answer Mr. Driggs' attacks, we shall feel at liberty to publish an item concerning an interview which took place between a well-known piano manufacturer and Mr. Driggs, relating to the very peculiar way in which the latter gentleman undertook to canvass for signatures to said certificate, and which will also illustrate, we presume, Mr. Driggs' idea of honorable competition.

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Post-office Notice.—The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States Steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Cheap Imported Shoes at M. L. Hill's, No. 571 Broadway. Just received from Paris a lot of shoes bought at auction, which can be sold one-third less than heretofore. Slippers, $1 to $1 75, with buckles; also, Louis XV style of heels, $2 25. Cork sole boots, all kid, $5.

"Perfection of Character; or, the Moral Nature of Man," is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S Lecture in Hope Chapel, TO-NIGHT.
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MARRIED.

WELLS—BULKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, GEO. A. WELLS to ELIZABETH, daughter of J. E. Bulkley, Esq., all of this City.

SCHUYLER—CLOSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., by Rev. Dr. Gillett, CHAS. P. SCHUYLER to Miss EMMA L., daughter of Chas. H. Close, Esq.

TAYLOR—HILL.—At Grove-place, Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, MATTHEW TAYLOR to MARY, second daughter of John Hill, of Glasgow, Scotland.

THOMPSON—KELLY.—At West Farms, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. E. Van Wyck, Mr. CHAS. S. THOMPSON to Miss SARAH A. KELLY.

DIED.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARGARET BRYAN, aged 67 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her sons, Daniel, Cornelius, Jeremiah, William and Asa, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

SOUTHWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, suddenly, JAMES E. F. SOUTHWARD, a native of Bath, England, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Chas. F. Southward, No. 86 Madison-st. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ London and Bath, England, papers please copy.

TELLKAMPF.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, MARIE, wife of Theodore A. Tellkampf, M. D.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 298 4th-st.

LAING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 20, JOSEPH LAING, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 North-Moore-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 20, after a short illness, FRANCES WYMAN, adopted daughter of the late William H. Tracy, of Guayama, Porto Rico, aged 17 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock, from No. 25 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

O'KEEFFE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 20, HOWARD W., youngest son of J. K. and Harriet O'Keeffe, aged 5 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., from his parents' residence, No. 153d-av.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, SAMUEL HOFFMAN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, including those of his son, Alfred W. Hoffman, and his son-in-law, Arthur W. Gabaudau, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., on Sunday afternoon, 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock.

MINER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 20, Mrs. FANNY MINER, relict of Capt. Allen Miner, of New-York, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. J. Rogers, No. 114 West 25th st.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, JOSEPH KELLOGG, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday next, at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, CAROLINE, wife of Edward R. Bell, and daughter of the late Henry Farnum, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M. without further notice.

DENISON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a long illness, PHEBE F., widow of Wm. Alfred Denison, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SHARP.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, HANNAH SHARP, aged 77 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 125 West 21st-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, THOMAS WRIGHT, late of Nottingham, England, aged 25 years and 1 month.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from his late residence, Washington, southeast corner of Fulton-av.

RIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH B. DAY, wife of Marcus C. Riggs, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 266 Dean st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Ithaca, Tompkins' County, for interment.

DAVENPORT.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 19, Col. LAWRENCE DAVENPORT, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence at New-Rochelle.

PENNOYER.—At Mott Haven, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19, of congestion of the brain, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, eldest son of Wm. H. and Cornelia R. Pennoyer, aged 10 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

BERTUCAT.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 20, at 3 A. M., at the residence of her son in-law, Max Maretzek, D'EME JOSEPHINE BERTUCAT, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M.

GAY.—In the village of Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, of consumption, Miss ANN MARIA GAY, eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. Gay.

The relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALL.—At Santa Cruz, W. I., on Tuesday, May 3, 1859, CHARLES FRANKLIN HALL, son of the late Charles D. Hall, of Brooklyn, aged 24 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Brooklyn City Guard, are respectfully invited to be present.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
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The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 33, Jan. 20, 1860.
6, 49, 36, 31, 78, 55, 13, 47, 29, 67, 72, 58, 10.
Class No. 34, Jan. 20, 1860.
29, 13, 19, 16, 27, 32, 4, 71, 8, 74, 39, 63, 33.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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NEW-YORK, January, 1860.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE,
in Baltimore.

DANGEROUS FRAUD.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We invite the aid of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation, and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the Press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters, as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietor's signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

AS THE JOHNSON GAS-BURNER AND Regulator combined, which costs only $1, is guaranteed to improve the light, and at the same time will curtail the enormous gas bills, we advise consumers to investigate the certainty of this
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 592 Broadway, New-York.
Also, proprietors of GENGEMBRE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING AND NON-EVAPORATING GAS-METRE FLUID.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. CAHILL VERSUS PROTESTANTISM.—The Ministers of the American Mission to Roman Catholics.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: A number of Irish Roman Catholics having heard an answer to Dr. Cahill's sermon on Transubstantiation, by an Irish minister, a convert last Sunday evening in your Mission Church, 11th-st., but having been so completely confounded and overwhelmed by the truths of the arguments advanced, and the eloquence of our countrymen, that we did not receive much of what you would call instruction, and we would respectfully request that it be repeated on SUNDAY, first for the general information of Irishmen.

Respectfully, PATRICK McGRARY, and many others.

The above request will be complied with, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The friends of Protestantism are requested to be present. Discussion every THURSDAY EVENING in the same place at the same time.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—The Church of Smyrna, the second in course. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, of the North Baptist Church, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, and also every evening through the week, with the exception of Saturday evening. Friends of protracted meetings and all are invited to attend. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.—Rev JAMES GIBSON (recently from Scotland) preaches EVERY SABBATH statedly at 10½ and 3 o'clock. He intends delivering on SABBATH AFTERNOONS a short series of lectures on The Leading incidents in Abraham's Life, the first of which on Genesis xii., 1-6, may (D. V.) be expected TO-MORROW.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND THE FRIENDS of "the faith once delivered unto the Saints," will meet in public conference the advocates of salvation through purgatories and penances and self-inflicted pains, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. VINTON, assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) EVENING, upon the Ninth Commandment; services 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; seats free. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service to-morrow.

AFRICAN M. E. ZION CHURCH.—A SERmon will be preached TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON in Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP; after which there will be a collection taken up for the benefit of said Church. The public in general are invited to attend. Come one come all.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9½ and 2½. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

PROPHECY OF THE REVELATION OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN COCHRAN, in the Church of the American Mission to Roman Catholics, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock. Subject—Office of the Four Beasts, or Living Creatures, as Heralds of the Subject.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach, SUNDAY, Jan. 22, in the Great Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Afternoon—to young men; continuation of the course. Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES A. LITTLE WILL PREACH to the young on the Happiness of Early Piety at 7 P. M., SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 22, at 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Sermon by Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, (pastor,) at 10½ A. M.

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and a conference meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

THE OLIVER-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near Chatham-square, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, Pastor. Whosoever will, let him come and hear the word of the Lord. The seats in the gallery of this Church are free, and strangers are made welcome on the main floor. Services Morning and Evening, at the usual hours.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of the Conscious Existence of the Dead? Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—THIS STUpendous theme will be the subject of discourse tomorrow, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Those who truly love Christ, and, therefore, love His appearing, are affectionately invited to attend.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The second of a Series of Discourses to the Young will be preached, Providence permitting, by the Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

KNICKERBOCKER HALL, CORNER OF 23d-st. and 8th-av. Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church are regularly held in this Hall on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Right Rev. H. W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Allen-st., near Grand.) Preaching on SABBATH MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. COE, in behalf of Home Missions, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor elect. Due attention paid to strangers.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY Evening, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES BACOMBER, provisional Pastor, will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, (late A. F. Van Gieson's, formerly Dr. Dwight's.) Services (D. V.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. V. M. HURLBERT, of Yonkers.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the morning: The Mission of Death. Evening: Jesus a Manifestation of the Divine Nature. Seats free.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, (O. S.)—Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor. Preaching as usual in the above Church TO-MORROW, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNIVERSALISM AMONG LITERARY AUTHORS.—The fourth lecture on this subject will be given in the Bleecker-st. Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Subject in the morning at 10½ o'clock—The Intercession of Christ.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A SECond public meeting in behalf of Griswold College, Iowa, will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Several addresses may be expected.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. A Missionary meeting, with addresses, at 3 P. M.

SERMON BY REQUEST TO THE BROOKLYN FIREMEN.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor of the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, will address the firemen of Brooklyn on SABBATH EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the eleventh doctrinal discourse. Subject—The Day of Judgment.

REV. C. F. RODENSTEIN WILL PREACH on behalf of the Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, in Grace Church, corner of Grace-court and Hicks sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. WM. B. LEE, of Connecticut, will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WARREN CHASE IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—God and his Attributes. Evening subject—Duties of Spiritualists.

YONKERS.—REV. PROF. HENRY B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach in the Westminster Church, Warburton-av., (Rev. R. A. Sawyer's,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE A. EATON, Rector of St. Clement's Church, will preach in the EVENING.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, on 34th-st., near 8th-av. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the former Pastor, Rev. D. C. CRAWFORD; and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. M'KOWN.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach in Market-st. Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Gate Beautiful. Seats for strangers.

REV. B. PETERS, CHURCH CORNER OF 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, gives his third lecture to the young TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Amusements; their Uses and Abuses.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—REV. M. D'C. CRAWFORD will preach TO-MORROW FORENOON, and the pastor, Rev. J. L. G. M'KOWN, in the EVENING.

FREE COMMUNION.—FIRST FREE-WILL Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening as above.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—The Infinite.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison-av. and 29th-st., Rev. WILLIAM BANNARD, Pastor. Preaching, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Let the Dead Bury their Dead. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. SILVER will lecture on The Church from the creation to the Millenium.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on next and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in his Church, cor. of Stanton and Forsyth sts.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—JAN. 22, 1860.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Wesleyan University. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Quarterly meeting of the New-York Conference City Missionary Society. Addresses by Rev. WM. H. FERRIS and C. C. NORTH, Esq.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL LUCKEY, D. D., of Rochester. Prayer meeting before and after Evening Sermon. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Brooklyn Athenæum on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. Subject—Lord Erskine and the Tyranny of a False Conservatism.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, of New-York City, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—The Lawrence Tragedy and its lessons.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 1½ P. M., and prayer meeting from 6 to 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., three blocks east of the City Hall. The Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 22. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. P. CORBITT WILL PREACH the funeral sermon of the late Joseph Kellogg on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, on The Means of the Victory of Faith, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square.

ST. MARK'S MISSION CHAPEL—CORNER 6th-av. and 44th-st. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th st., TO-MORROW MORNING AND EVENING.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF Broadway Tabernacle Church,
Will deliver a Lecture,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860,
In connection with
THE MODEL OF
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
At
Dr. Van Zandt's Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.
SUBJECT:
JERUSALEM AND THE TEMPLE.

The Lecture will embrace:

1. A Description of the Site of the City and its Surroundings.
2. Its appearance in the time of David and the time of Christ.
3. Sketches of its History at different Eras.
4. The Three Temples—the building of the First and the Destruction of the last by Titus.
5. The present aspect of the City and its Population.
6. Sketch and Prospects of the Holy Land.
7. During the course of the evening the Model will be explained by Rev. J. S. Deihl, A. M.

Lecture commences at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

FOREIGN TRAVEL—ITS PLEASURES AND PROFITS.
MR. SIDDONS' DEBUT,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.
HOW TO TRAVEL IN THE OLD WORLD.

Admission, 50 cents. Double ticket, 25 cents. See opinions of the London Press in the New-York Herald, New-York Times, &c.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
(For the first time in New-York,)
Will deliver his celebrated and widely popular Historic Lecture upon
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, THE HERO OF ST. DOMINGO,
At the Cooper Institute, on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1860.

Those who have not heard Mr. Phillips will then have an exceedingly favorable opportunity to do so, the subject being one adapted to call forth his best powers.

MR. AND MRS.
G. VANDENHOFF'S
LAST READING
TO-NIGHT, AT HOPE CHAPEL.
A great performance. See Amusements.

NEW LECTURE.
PARK BENJAMIN will deliver his new lecture, subject Matrimony, next MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Door open at 6½ P. M. Lecture commences at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at all the music stores and at the door.

A NEW LECTURE (NEVER BEFORE DElivered) by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on Politics and Religion, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of

WM. F. LINDSAY, cor. East Broadway and Market-st.
R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.
E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Proceeds for a benevolent purpose.

This lecture has been prepared in view of recent events, and in the hands of Mr. Beecher cannot fail to be of interest to all patriotic citizens.

LAST LECTURE.—REV. DR. SCUDDER WILL give his great Lecture on The History of the British Empire in India, Mutiny, Battles, &c., at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. This lecture produced a profound sensation when first delivered, which all felt to be worth more than the cost of the whole course. Tickets, only 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—The ninth lecture of this course will be delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., cor. Henry. All are invited to attend.

BY REQUEST OF THE PILGRIM YOUNG Men's Christian Association, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, of Philadelphia, will give a sketch of his tour through the Holy Land, at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D. (KIRWAN) will lecture before the Burchard Christian Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Subject—Loyola and the Jesuits. Admittance 25 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Fourth Lecture of Dr. M. E. FOY, No. 106 West 25th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M.—Heart and Lungs. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 270 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE 123D ANNIVERSARY of the birthday of the author of the "Age of Reason" will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, with a Ball and Supper. Music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets can be had of WM. E. ROSE, No. 95 Prince-st.

DRY GOODS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
No. 6 College-place.
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

ALEXENDRE'S GLOVES, LADIES', misses' and gents' Cloth, Buckskin and Calf Gauntlets, Cloth and Fleece Gloves 37½c.; ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers; all kinds of Winter Hoisery, very cheap; cloth and worsted Leggings; Knitting Yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Best French Kid, 85c.

BEST STEEL HOOP SKIRTS—SEWED and clasped, at unheard of prices: 11 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; also, Madame Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts, at great reduction in prices. No. 375 Broadway; No. 322 Canal-st.; No. 258 Bowery; No. 119 8th-av.; No. 244 Grand-st.

DAMAGED ENGLISH PRINTS. WHITE Sheeting, Muslins, Worsted Dress Goods, Broadcloths, Linens, Bosoms, Table-cloths, Damasks, &c., just received and for sale by JNO. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.

WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR COMPANY
Will close out the balance of their stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
At retail, at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, for cash only,
At their warehouse,
NO. 54 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, at Niblo's, or left in one of the 42d-st. stages, an OPERA-GLASS, inlaid with platina inclosed in a blue velvet case, with the name "Stone," in gilt letters, on the bottom. By leaving the same with TISDALE & BRIDGE, No. 241 Pearl-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN TO OUR ORDER BY Rice, Kendall & Co., (Boston,) dated Dec. 21, 1859, for $2,264 78 six months, payable at National Bank, of Boston, was mailed to us Jan. 4, inst, and has never been received. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment has been stopped.

JACKSON & CO., No. 53 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one as a first rate cook; understands soups, game and pastry; understands French cooking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; the other as an excellent waitress, or as waitress and light chambermaid; both wish to go together if they can be suited; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 246 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork, and to do waiting in a small family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Call at southeast corner West 34th-st and 7th-av., No. 383. Entrance in 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation: is a good cook, baker of bread, &c., an excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework, chamberwork, waiting, seamstress or nurse; is kind to children. Good reference. No objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; does no washing; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; pastries, pies, puddings, meats, soups, poultry of all kinds, jellies and blanc mange; has lived in first-class families; can be seen at No. 28½ 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress; can produce unexceptionable references from the best families in the States; can flute, mangle and clear starch, and has always given satisfaction to her employers. Can be seen at No. 28½ 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; both situations she is capable of filling, and can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork, waiting or laundress, or general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to country; good reference. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, including ice-creams, jellies and desserts. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, waitress, or fine laundress, in a private family; understands the duties of each; City reference. Call at No. 101 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the toy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can do all kinds of meats, fish, game and poultry, soups and desserts, and vegetables; wages $8. Can be seen at No. 28½ 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care and management of children; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d st.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO IS fully capable of filling any situation, a place in a genteel private family as chambermaid and waitress. Call, or address, Mrs. BLAKE, No. 96 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress or to do light chamberwork; would take care of an old lady if required; would go to sew by the day or month. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; good bread and cake baker. Best of City references. Apply at No. 123 West 12th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; will do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUation, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and green-house, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house by a middle aged Protestant man who understands his business perfectly; is not long in this country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; is tidy and clean in his habits, and has no incumbrance; can be seen for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions together in a private family as waiter and cook; the woman understands all kinds of soups, jellies, made dishes, game, pastry, and both understand their business as their reference will certify. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND ACTIVE young man, work in a blacksmith shop; has served two years at his business; is a first-rate horse-shoer, and understands the whole trade well; is not afraid of hard work; wages no object; no objection to country. Call on, or address, JOHN SHEEHAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; he will be highly recommended as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Call, or address F. M., No. 74 West 22d-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; an active, trustworthy and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address E. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A steady, respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business, and can give good City reference; wages no object. Address A. S., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS about starting a first-class general auction and commission business in this City, and wants a person of undoubted character and ability, who can influence goods; one who understands the business preferred; an interest will be given, or a first-rate salary. Address particulars, with real name, to AUCTION, Box No. 104 Times Office, which will be confidential.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO A NURSE and seamstress, Protestants preferred, to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island. Those having good recommendations may call at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH NURSE; must sew with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and have the best reference. Apply at No. 207 West 14th-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ARTIST WANTED—TO RETOUCH PHOTOgraphic portraits in India-ink and water colors, in a neighboring city. Apply at E. ANTHONY'S, No. 308 Broadway, and bring specimens.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—MUST ATTEND TO chamberwork also, and come well recommended. Apply to No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO
INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENT AGENCY OFFICE
of
MESSRS. MUNN & CO.,
in association with
Hon. CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents,
OFFICE OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. respectfully give notice that in addition to their own experience, of nearly fifteen years' standing, as solicitors of patents, they have associated with them

Hon. JUDGE MASON,

who was for several years Commissioner of Patents. This arrangement renders their organization thorough and complete, and is a sure guarantee that all business connected with the EXAMINATIONS OF INVENTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, DRAWINGS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, INFRINGEMENTS, EXTENSIONS and CAVEATS, will receive prompt and careful attention.

PATENTS SECURED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, And all other foreign countries where patent laws exist.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are not in the habit of publishing testimonials respecting their professional qualifications, but they are induced to present the following letter recently addressed to them by John W. Cochran, a well-known inventor, and one who has probably secured as many patents as any other inventor now living:

GENTLEMEN: During the past three months I have employed you to prepare and prosecute six applications for patents, and I take pleasure in stating that all these cases were granted without any essential alteration in the papers. In all my experience as an inventor, which covers a space of twenty-five years, (my first patent was granted in 1824,) I have never had applications so thoroughly and so satisfactorily prepared. Any one contemplating to procure patents has but to visit your immense establishment, and watch the complete system which governs it throughout—as I have done from day to day—to be satisfied that it is the place, above all others, to apply for information and professional aid in all matters pertaining to letters patent for inventions. Tendering to you and your efficient corps of examiners my thanks for the courtesy and fidelity shown to me and to my business, I am, gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,
JOHN W. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

A PAMPHLET of advice sent free.
Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

KANSAS LANDS
FOR SALE.
"THE GARDEN OF THE WEST."
TO CAPITALISTS, EMIGRANTS, and all others wishing CHEAP HOMES and SAFE INVESTMENTS.
FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES
OF CHOICE LAND FOR SALE!

This Land has been selected with a great deal of care. It lies near to SETTLEMENTS and TIMBER. It is well WATERED by LIVING STREAMS or SPRINGS, and most of it is near where Railroads must soon pass.

It is known and warranted to be GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND.

The INDUCEMENTS which KANSAS offers to settlers, and consequently to capitalists, are better and greater than anywhere else upon the Continent.

The climate is the most congenial and agreeable, being in the same latitude with Virginia and Kentucky. The crops are in no danger of being destroyed by late Spring or early Fall frosts.

The surface of the country is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The soil is rich and enduring, and since the first settlement of the Territory, none of the crops have failed.

Everything grown North, together with much raised South, is produced here, and it is the BEST FRUIT COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

The Trade, Travel and Emigration into NEW-MEXICO, UTAH PIKE'S PEAK, and all the inhabited Interior, with the great OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA, begins here, leaving a large amount of capital. No Northern State or Territory is thus happily situated.

The gold of PIKE'S PEAK and vicinity, which late developments have proved to exist in great abundance, will find its way into Kansas for produce, provisions and merchandise, aiding in its rapid development in population and wealth.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, which the present Congress will undoubtedly put in motion, must pass through Kansas.

St. Louis, the best market west of Buffalo, reached by the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, with the great caravans of trade and emigration passing by different and diverging routes through the Territory, will afford a rich market for all the products of Kansas.

The great Emigration of the country is now setting thitherward.

This fine body of land, situated in desirable localities, and SELECTED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION and WARRANTED TO BE GOOD FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, will be sold at from

TWO TO THREE DOLLARS PER ACRE.

with almost a certainty that the large Emigration which is to pour into the Territory, and the other and varied inducements which she offers, will advance its value with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the West.

THE TITLE to these lands is perfect. MAPS may be seen, and further information obtained by addressing me to the care of Messrs. TAYLOR BROS., Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, to whom I am permitted to refer, and from whom information may be had in reference to the matter.

I am personally known to the following gentlemen, and refer to them as to character and responsibility,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.
B. F. BANCROFT, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Salem.
E. ANDREWS, Esq., Cashier of Washington County Bank.
JAS. THOMPSON, Esq., Cashier of Cambridge Valley Bank.
A. GROESBECK, Esq., Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Lansingburgh.
JOHN B. KELLOGG, Esq., Cashier of Central Bank, Troy.

T. H. WALKER,
Office of TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$26,250.—FOUR-STORY STONE, 25x60, lot 150 feet deep, 34th-st.; substantial, commodious, fine style and finish in every respect, unsurpassed. $8,750—four-story stone, 32d-st., fine finish; cheapest of the kind out. Various others on 34th-st., Boorman-terrace, Hudson-place, Boorman place, and Lamartine-place, from $6,000 to $14,000, first-class everyway. $4,500—nice cottage full lot. $6,000—three-story, on Leroy-st. $4,750—2½ story and basement, Mott-st.; full lot, with front and rear building on Elizabeth-st.; good investment. City and country property sold and exchanged. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT A LOW PRICE, on a corner, in one of the finest neighborhoods in New-York, being opposite Stuyvesant Park, vicinity of St. George's Church, south-east corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av. Lot 30 by 128 feet, has a splendid court-yard and room for a stable. For permit to see the premises, &c., apply to the owner at No. 355 Broome-st. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. FRANK S. ALLEN.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 5 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick-front house and two additions, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, brown-stone front house, 24x50 feet, finished in the best style, on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., being one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises. Also two brown-stone front houses in 39th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in East 18th-st., near Union-square; the house is in complete order, and would be an excellent situation for a physician or dentist; terms very moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45 AND STABLE, WITH 8 lots corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. House with modern improvements; grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over the Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF SEVenty acres, two miles and a-half from New-Haven, Connecticut—forty acres under cultivation, balance woodland; 400 grafted appletrees just in bearing; good house, barn, shop, &c. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Times Office.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage-house and full lot, No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., being one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer. Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., being 63 feet and 3 inches on 2d-av. by 94 feet on 14th-st., including a court of 8 feet in front on 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very choice and well-built brown stone house, between 7th and 8th-avs., in perfect order in every particular, and a very desirable location and residence. For particulars inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the south side of 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Lot 22 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 22 by 46 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE HOUSES
ON

5TH-AV.—Between 12th and 13th sts., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 17th and 18th sts., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 18th and 19th sts., with stable.
5TH AV.—Between 21st and 22d sts., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 28th and 29th sts., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 31st and 32d sts., without stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 37th and 38th sts., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 37th and 38th sts., without stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 38th and 39th sts., without stable.
5TH-AV.—Between 38th and 39th sts., basement.
MADISON-AV.—Between 32d and 33d sts., high stoop.
MADISON AV.—Between 31st and 32d sts., high stoop.
MADISON-AV.—Between 39th and 40th sts., high stoop.
4TH-AV.—Between 29th and 30th sts., English basement.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 38th and 39th sts., high stoop.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 22d and 23d sts., extra large.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 28th and 29th sts., high stoop.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 39th and 40th sts., high stoop.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 38th and 39th sts., brown stone.
2D-AV.—Between 18th and 19th sts., high stoop.
2D-AV.—Between 10th and 11th sts., high stoop.
2D-AV.—Between 18th and 19th sts., high stoop.
7TH-AV.—Between 14th and 15th sts., high stoop.
LAFAYETTE-PLACE—Near 4th-st., English basement.
LAFAYETTE-PLACE—Between 7th and 8th sts., high stoop.
IRVING-PLACE—Near 14th-st., high stoop.
9TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., high stoop.
10TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
11TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., high stoop.
12TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., high stoop.
12TH-ST.—Near 2d av., high stoop.
13TH-ST.—Near 3d-av., English basement.
13TH-ST.—Between 6th and 7th avs., English basement.
15TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., high stoop.
14TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., with stable.
16TH-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., with stable.
16TH-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
17TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
17TH-ST.—Bet. 4th-av. and Irving-place, high stoop.
18TH-ST.—Between 2d and 3d avs., high stoop.
18TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
19TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
19TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
21ST ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
21ST-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
21ST-ST.—On Gramercy-park, English basement.
22D-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
23D-ST.—Between 9th and 10th avs., high stoop.
23D-ST.—Between 7th and 8th avs., high stoop.
25TH-ST.—Bet. 4th and Madison avs., English basem't.
29TH-ST.—Between 4th and Lexington avs., high stoop.
30TH-ST.—Between 4th and Lexington avs., high stoop.
31ST-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
32D-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
32D-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., English basem't.
34TH-ST.—2, bet. 6th and 7th avs., English basement.
34TH-ST.—Between Madison and 6th avs., English b't.
34TH-ST.—Between Madison and 5th avs., high stoop.
36TH-ST.—Between 4th and Lexington avs., high stoop.
36TH-ST.—Between Madison and 4th avs., high stoop.
37TH-ST.—2, bet. 4th and Lexington avs., high stoop.
37TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.
42D-ST.—2, between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, for $6,000 to $30,000, by S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.:

One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
One brown-stone house on 26th-st., near Broadway.
Two brick houses on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also, elegant houses on 29th, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th and 47th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT No. 152, eligibly situated on the corner of Morris-av. and Elm-st., in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from the depot; is being finished. There is a front and back parlor, with sliding doors, a large dining-room with kitchen, pantry, and with all necessary improvements. The whole will be finished of in the best style, with marble mantels. There is an excellent well of water, gas, &c. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED A. WOODRUFF, on the premises, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYMOUR, at Yonkers, 1 mile east from the H. R. R. R. depot, known as "Archdale." It contains 80 acres, but a division of 35 acres, including all the improvements, will be sold if desired. The buildings are first-class, and the grounds are embellished with fruit and ornamental trees. The choicest variety of large and small fruits, berries, &c. For full particulars and card to see the place apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

TO LEASE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 9TH-AV. between 24th and 25th sts. a large lot, 50x100 feet, with all the buildings thereon, with wide entrance on 9th-av. The front buildings will also be leased if required. Also to lease in 24th-st., adjoining the above, a lot 40x50, with a two-story brick stable, and small frame dwelling thereon. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., or No. 47 7th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements. Apply to the undersigned. Also, a well-built house, new last Spring, containing gas, water, bath, &c. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome cottage, desirably situated near the Landing, on a lot of an acre, well planted with fruit and shade trees; good stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLing houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Lots, plots and parcels of land, from one to twenty acres, in very fine locations, convenient to railroad stations, for sale on good terms. Call on or address JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, NO. 85 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. House 20 by 53, high stoop and four story high, finished thoughout. The cheapest house on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale, on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The subscriber has ready to let or lease, on his estate in Westchester County, adjoining his residence, three dwellings, elegant and comfortable in every respect, that will be rented by the year, or leased on reasonable terms. No location so near the City offers equal advantages in scenery, health, or easy access. Being on the Sound, opposite Riker's Island and Flushing Bay, the view is unsurpassed. The main channel for steamers and vessels runs close by the shore, where there is good fishing, bathing and boating. The roads in the parks attached are highly finished and ornamented. The drive is scarcely an hour from the City, and ten minutes from the railroad station, Mott Haven, or Harlem Bridge. Steamboats every hour, and the horse-cars of 2d and 3d avs. every few minutes, night and day. The lands of the subscriber and those adjoining being in large parcels, secure a good neighborhood. The subscriber has yet many choice sites which he will lease or improve, as may be agreed upon. Views of the property can be seen, and information obtained, at the store of Mr. W. L. McDonald, No. 412 Broadway, or of B. M. Whitlock, No. 13 Beekman st.

TO LET.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG couple to commence housekeeping. The neat, three-story high-stoop basement house, with all the modern improvements; also, for sale the entire furniture, all of which is first class, and has been in use only a year. Inquire at No. 90 East 26th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Possession given Feb. 1.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DWELLING-house at North Orange, opposite St. Mark's Church, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or JAMES W. FIELD, Orange.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—A VALuable house, west side, near 28th-st., will be altered into a store. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TWO OR THREE good lofts to let at No. 97 North Moore, near West-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED TO RENT, from the 1st of May next, a small, genteelly furnished house, in a quiet neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and below 36th-st. An English basement house preferred. The best of City references given. Address, with price, D., Box No. 3,564 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE—A single drum cylinder Press, built by Hoe & Co. Size of bed 31 by 46 inches, in complete order. Apply to publishers of Philadelphia Enquirer, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

PECTORAL PASTE, (PATE PECTORALE,) And PECTORAL SIROP, (Sirop Pectorale,) of NAFE DELANGRENIER, No. 24 Rue Richelieu, Paris. Fifty physicians from the Paris Hospitals, as well as the Presidents and members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine in France, have certified the superiority of these Pectorals over all others for the cure of Colds, Grippe, and Disorders of the Chest and Throat. They do not contain any of the salts of opium, such as morphine, codeine, narcotine and other poisons which only benumb the patient without curing the disorder, and consequently the Nafe SIROP and PASTE may be administered without danger to children of the most tender age affected with Colds, Hooping Cough, &c. May be had of Messrs. E. & S. FOUGERA, Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist, New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE and all FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation [illegible]. Especially [illegible] for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 125 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE GYNECIAN SANATORIUM, ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES, Is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and on account of its combining the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, [illegible] pleasurable [illegible]. Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBELL, Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE! TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have hitherto been treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. [illegible] receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; [illegible] known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, [illegible] into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the power [illegible] with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and pleasant manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure," has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility; the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Five colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will be saved from mercury. "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. All ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, near Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—Home Journal, Sept. 18, 1850.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any remedy but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. [illegible] sufferer," &c., [illegible] cure you [illegible] how the writer cured himself, [illegible] hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies ever discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; and may be cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and immediately answered, without charge. No. 436 Broadway. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S (FROM PARIS), NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. ARTAUD, ACCOUCHEUR FROM Paris, devotes his special attention to female diseases. Prolapsus uteri radically cured by his new system. Office No. 137 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston. Open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 8 P. M. D. ARTAUD.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It eradicates the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for everybody, [illegible] and indulgence, [illegible] engravings, [illegible] for the cure [illegible] gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented. Teeth and fangs irregularly placed, which is warranted, [illegible] moved without sensation. [illegible] or repaired [illegible] VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by [illegible] satisfaction. [illegible] tells the name of [illegible] her visitor. [illegible] 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FARMS.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY—A well cultivated farm of 100 acres, very productive loam soil, with good buildings, [illegible], fruit, &c., situated on Long Island, only 37 miles from New-York. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FARM OF ABOUT TWENTY ACRES FOR sale, at New-Castle, on the Harlem Railroad, within a few rods of the depot; buildings in good repair; [illegible] pleasantly [illegible] Also, [illegible] W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.
For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 6, 1860.

THE DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY of New-York was created with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) the whole amount whereof was actually and in cash paid in; and the following is a true and correct list of all existing debts against said Company, viz.:

Beers & Mansfield	$31 99
Till & Knevals	18 64
Wagner & Loop	32 92
A. H. Potter & Co	40 80
J. M. Scott	18 45
Beeford & Co.	5 86
A. T. Stewart & Co	47 60
White	76 84
Carhart, Bacon & Green	26 73
Great Western Insurance Company	101 25
J. Agate	450 00
Advertising	225 00
Incidental expenses not to exceed	150 00
Total	$1,226 06

Dated New-York, January, 1860.
ALDEN WATTLES, President.
LAWRENCE L. MOORE, Secretary.
DAN. TALMAGE,
ALDEN WATTLES,
LAWRENCE L. MOORE,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Lawrence L. Moore, Secretary of the within, the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, being sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true.
LAWRENCE L. MOORE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me January 16, 1860.
THOS G. SWARTWOUT, Com'r of Deeds.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET—Jan. 11, 1860.—Under provision of the by-laws, the Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to less than $500, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third MONDAY of the present month.
Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.
Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Office of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.
The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—According to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by
EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
Boston, Dec. 22, 1859.

Office of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, No. 54 William-st.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY,
JOHN MCLEAN,
} Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due Jan. 20, 1860, will be paid on presentation at Bank of America.
S S L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1860.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.—A few shares of the genuine stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Apply to H. MEIGS JR. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

$5,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in a first-class location in Brooklyn, affording ample security for the above amount. Address PINDAR, Box No. 4,110 New-York Post-office.

$1,000 WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars on chattel mortgage, for one year. Address L. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE of furnished rooms. A lady, occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel, offers to sell her furniture and release the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first-class business, the rooms being rented mostly to gentlemen, who take their meals at the hotels. The business is a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity for a person to continue it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY WITH NOT less than this amount is wanted to join an old-established hardware house, in a large southwestern city, doing a good and profitable trade—one of the partners withdrawing from the concern. This opportunity presents an opening not often met with for a capitalist or any one desiring to enter into an established business. Address, with real name only, Box No. 646 Post-Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants to connect himself with some business house already established, who wants a careful, driving man; has property that he would put in, but no money at present; or would like to join a new house, about commencing. Undoubted references given for character and ability. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The stock and fixtures of a well-established first-class drug store, No. 438 4th-av., corner 31st-st., will be sold and house and store leased for five or seven years, or the whole property will be sold if desired. Apply to B. H. LAIMBEER, No. 101 Broad-st., or No. 23 North Pier Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 or $10,000 to take the place of a senior partner, who retires. This offers a rare opportunity to a person desirous of going into the Gents' Furnishing business. Address HYATT, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED immediately, either special or active, in a wholesale manufacturing business, well established, (without risk.) Apply to W. H. MELLICK, No. 407 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail and 4:10 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *viâ* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *viâ* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.
This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Cleve. Col. and Cin. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 18, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Harlem Gas Light Company, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
} Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND ENgine and boiler. Engine from 15 to 20 horse power. Apply at No. 186 Avenue C.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 13, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb 8 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 21, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *viâ* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY, U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala. $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $39; Memphis, Tenn. $33 50; Knoxville, Tenn., $27; Chattanooga, Tenn. $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., 22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *viâ* Savannah, Ga.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and leave SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOATS.—FOR Bridgeport—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer CATALINE, from James-slip, Pier No. 32, East River, same days, at 4 o'clock P. M., all freights for stations on the Housatonic Railroad should be marked "Steamer Cataline" or "Bridgeport." Freight also received as usual for Bridgeport and Naugatuck Railroad.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *viâ* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DELVALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN roofing, metal gutters, tin leaders and iron shutters, all nearly new. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, —"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS,
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

GREAT BARGAINS AT J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. $170 for a large, round corner, 7-octave Piano, nearly new; another at $155; one 6⅔ at $150; one 6¼ at $140. Melodeons, $35 and upwards, below cost. New Pianos, fully warranted, at moderate prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—A FINE-TONED AND ELEGANT rosewood Piano, made to order, cost $450; has been but little used; will be sold for $250 cash. Can be seen at 112 Lexington av., near 28th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY FROM Connecticut, desires a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant church in this City or Brooklyn. The best of references given. For further information inquire of Mr. CLARK, of Clark, Austin & Smith, No 3 Park-row, or T. T. BRINSMADE, with Scovill Manufacturing Co., No. 36 Park-row.

TENOR.—AN EXPERIENCED SINGER AND FINE voice can be engaged for a church choir. Address E. P. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MLLE. SAUVAGEOT'S MUSIC CLASSES—CHEVE'S SYSTEM.—New classes to begin on the 23d Jan. Morning Class for ladies at 10½; Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen at 7½; Afternoon Class for young ladies attending school at 2½. Terms: $6 per quarter. No. 835 Broadway. REFERENCES—John Hopper, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, James Gibbons.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin languages, has the honor to announce to the public that he has opened classes, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, on moderate terms, at his residence. Address No. 134 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

SINGING CLASS.—MRS. SEGUIN BEGS TO inform her pupils, also those desirous of sight-singing, that her class will commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. First works produced will be "Moses," Wels' Mass, and a new cantata by Macfarren. Terms known at her residence, No. 9 St. Clement's-place, near 8th-st.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, has consented to form another $5 class, to commence on Monday. This is a special practical course in double-entry. Business men and clerks who secure seats this day can become good book-keepers at less than half price.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, parents with circulars (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References: Faculty Rutgers' College, Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF GETTING A few pupils to instruct in Music; terms $10 per quarter. Address Box No. 4,542 New-York Post-office.

CALL AND SEE.—WAX FRUIT, WAX VASES, taught in easy lessons, cheap, by Miss STANLEY, No. 60 Morr e-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH A FEW more pupils lessons on the piano-forte; will refer to her present patrons. Apply No. 157 Madison-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRMS OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS, and WHITE & WEEKS, are dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and all debts due said firms are required to be paid to the undersigned, JOHN H. WEEKS,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1859. No. 194 Duane-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of DOUGLAS & STEELE, for the manufacture and sale of jewelry, at the corner of Carlton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. T. DOUGLAS,
New-York, Jan 20, 1860. JOHN W. STEELE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the
PRESENT GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
Also,
On MONDAY,
THE TWO GREAT COMEDIES
Will be
acted together,
The entertainments will commence with the Comedy in three acts of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the successful Comedy in three acts, called
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
The above performance will be sustained by the following
GREAT
And
UNRIVALED ARTISTES,
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Blake, Mrs. Vernon,
Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Sloan,
Mr. Walcot, Miss Floyd,
Mr. Sloan.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate about 11¼.
THE NEW PLAY
Consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Full of Interesting Plot, Incidents, Serious and Comic, Peculiar Character and Startling Effects, with New Scenery, Costumes, Music, Machinery, &c.,
WILL BE PRODUCED
ON
TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 24.
NOTICE.—BOX BOOK NOW OPEN. PLACES MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL.
FAREWELL.
FAREWELL.
FAREWELL,
OF THE
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 21st, there will be a
MORNING PERFORMANCE
Of the OCTOROON, and in the
EVENING,
It will be played for the
LAST TIME.
LAST TIME.
REMEMBER,
AND
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
to view the beautiful moral drama, illustrative of
AMERICAN SCENERY,
SOUTHERN HOMES
and SOUTHERN LIFE.
On MONDAY, will be presented a new play by Matilda Heron, entitled
LESBIA,
In which
MATILDA HERON,
J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
and GEORGE JORDAN
will appear for the first time at the Winter Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. Allen .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. Meighan .... Acting Manager.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
Mons. DE LAVE will make a grand ascension on *cordetendue* from the stage to the gallery, carrying a man on his back as he did across
GENESEE FALLS.
The pieces will be
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
A GOOD NATURED GENTLEMAN.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
THE OCTOROON,
By DION BOURCICAULT, will be produced with new scenery by Minard Lewis, W. Bowes and Assistants, and a cast embracing all the available talent of the original cast and the entire company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 21,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
The same splendid performances will be given in the EVENING, commencing at 7½.
Prices restored to their original standard of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Orchestra seats, (now the best in the house,) $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6 each. Box Book open for securing Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes.
Extra performances given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock, for the convenience of families residing at a distance.
Doors open in the evening at 6½ o'clock. Performance at 7½ o'clock.
The famous performing horse,
DU CROW,
Trained in the ring of the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, will make his first appearance in America on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, and EVERY EVENING during the week.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ONE WEEK MORE, and positively the last, of the laughable Comedy of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR CALLS,
And the
JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
as they must be taken off to make room for other novelties.
GEO. CHRISTY in his original character, PETER DAY.
Mast. EUGENE in his great character, LUCINDA DAY.
N. B.—The Great Skating Match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of Peter Day, will be exhibited EVERY EVENING, as usual.
FIRST WEEK OF BARNUM'S (no humbug Woolly Horse, but the Simon Pure,) JOYCE HEATH GREAT GRANDMOTHER AND HER GREAT GRAND-SON, BOBBY STUBBS, who have been engaged, at an immense expense, for a few nights only. For particulars see programme.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, will be produced THE MOCTOROON, burlesque on the celebrated "Octoroon."

PALACE GARDENS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
In their new Zoological Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Birds and Animals of every Variety and Species.
ONLY MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopard and Elephant.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO SCHOOLS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
AN IMMENSE ENTERTAINMENT
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Mlle. FRANCIS on the Slack Wire.
AYMAR'S full and complete AMERICAN CIRCUS.
Admission only 25 cts.; pit 12 cts.; children half price.
On MONDAY next, double attractions.
Mrs. Matt Peel's Campbell Minstrels, with Mr. Chas. White, Mr. J. F. Huntley, &c., together with a
FULL CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 21,
The performances will commence with
THE MAN OF THE RED MANSION.
To be succeeded by
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
Concluding with
THE FOUR LOVERS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SAMEDI, 21 Janvier, 1860,
1en Soirée de la Souscription.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER.

THE DRAYTONS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS,
AT WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH,
THE LAST NIGHT—SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock,
LOVE IS BLIND—NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND.
SENOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist. Places numbered and secured at Gulick's Music Store. Reserved Seats 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents.
THE DRAYTONS IN NEWARK, Jan. 23, 24, 25.

LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS.
HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
From Shakespeare's
HENRY IV—Falstaff's Scenes.
Benedict and Beatrice's Scenes from
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
And a Sketch from Dickens, entitled
MR. CRUMMLES'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Admission 25 cents—reserved seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND SPARKLING SUCCESS OF THE EXCITING ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION—Dramatized by Mr. Aiken from Sylvanus Cobb's renowned LEDGER STORY of the RED RANGER, the most gay, dashing, spirited, amusing, and intensely absorbing production ever witnessed by such CROWDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE; and to be repeated SATURDAY, Jan. 21, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. CARLO FERRATI—only 10 years of age—will perform his amusing, astounding and entertaining feat of ASCENDING A TIGHT ROPE FROM THE STAGE TO THE DOME of the Lecture Room, AFTERNOON and EVENING. The wax statue of John Brown, the living Kangaroos, the living Seal, the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, FIVE HUNDRED FEET OF LIVING ANACONDAS, to be seen without extra expense. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

BY REQUEST.—THE ELM-PLACE SUNDAY School will repeat their Concert at the Brooklyn Tabernacle next WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M. "Sabbath Schools that wish to give concerts" may have their own scholars trained to take the solos, duets and semi-choruses by the director of this concert. Address Mr. PECK, No. 22 4th-place, Brooklyn, or Box No. 3,100 New-York Post-office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—FREE exhibition of a fine collection of Oil-Paintings by most of the celebrated American and European Artists. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M.
J. SNEDECOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPEN STILL FOR EXHIBITION,
The Model of
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
AT
DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH,
Ninth-st., one door east of Broadway,
Previous
To its departure for Europe.
Lectures at 11 A. M., and 3 and 8 P. M.,
By Rev. J. S. DEIHL, A. M.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY 444
SPARKLING SUCCESS.
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
The performance will commence with the
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
To be succeeded by the
FOUR SISTERS.
Concluding with
WOMAN'S WHIMS; Or, MORE CHANGES THAN ONE.
Admission 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $2.
Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7½.

FINE ARTS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 21.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RARE OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE COLLECtion of paintings of the school of Vandyke, Caravaggio, Ostade, &c., &c., for sale at very low prices, and now on exhibition at No. 1 Appleton Building. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, Chairman,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one-third.
Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent: To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass., Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y., Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass., Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass., Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y., Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y., Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn., Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass., Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass., John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y., Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill., William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa, Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas, Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio, Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y., the American Missionary Society and the Treasurer thereof, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof, the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof, the Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof; being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.
[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL,
Surrogate.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859, at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2,222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to investigate the claims of George P. Bickford and Peter Mitchell to the seats in the Board of Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named hour and place without any further notice.
H. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
} Special Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges made against the Common Council in the *Herald* of Jan. 13, 1860, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN H. BRADY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES BAGLEY,
} Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in hair-cloth, and brocatelle tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, oak dining-tables in three separate parts, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, toilet-tables, painted washstands, enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, straw do., black walnut bedsteads, blankets, bolsters and pillows, painted chairs, rosewood cottage chairs, rosewood reception chairs, dressing-tables, marble-top centre tables, together with a large assortment of crockery and glassware.

G. G. HORTON & Co., Auctioneers—Office 382 Hudson-st.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst., on the premises, Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st., a large quantity of pig iron, wrought iron, cast and wrought scrap iron, wooden and iron patterns, wooden and iron flasks, and various other articles of value to housesmiths and ironfounders. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues will be furnished on the day of sale. By order of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, Trustees for Harned & Rothery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AV. AND STUYVESANT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners:
The valuable lot, with building thereon, on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-st. Also, the four houses and lots adjoining on Stuyvesant-st.
The above-described premises are known by the numbers 25 3d-av., and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Stuyvesant-st.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY GREEN, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY GREEN will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 William-st., the stock of tea, coffee, spices, raisins, currants, pickles, figs, nuts, several casks and demijohns of liquors, wines, bottled port wine and brandy, claret, sauterne, 15,000 cigars, scales, weights, measures, &c., 2 bbls. molasses, 2 boxes plug tobacco.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, JAN. 21, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, assignee's sale of dry goods, jewelry, silver-plated ware, regulators, clocks, sewing-machines, show cases, desks, stools, and other store-fixtures, by order of WM. S. McCOUN, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 75 Nassau-st.—A large and general assortment of first-class Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer, No. 142 Broadway, near Liberty st.
THIS DAY, JAN. 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.—150 lots furs, and sleigh and carriage robes.
25 lots glass and silver ware.
150 lots oil paintings and choice engravings.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st!

REMOVAL.—F. J. BROWN & CO. HAVE REmoved to No. 339 Broadway, over C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., and are now opening a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Silks, &c.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Bill Establishing a Board of Pardons.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

Before the Pro-Rata Committee, to-day, Mr. THOMPSON, of Poughkeepsie, spoke on behalf of the Railroads. He read one of the petititions presented before the Legislature, and commented upon the charges made therein. While he would not censure the Committee, he must remark upon the injustice of compelling the Railroads to fight in the dark. The allegations in the petitions were not known to them. They certainly should be substantiated by proof. He alluded to this war against the Railroads as an old fight, between private enterprise and public power, and alluded to the vast benefits secured to the City and State of New-York by the Railroads of the State. In allusion to the great benefits said to be enjoyed by the railroads, he declared them to be first, to pay full price for every rod of land they obtained for their track; second, to build up villages all over the State; third, to enhance the value of land wherever roads run. He denied the statement, that freight can be carried short distances at the same rate per mile as long. The experience of river, lake and canal transportation, as well as of all land conveyance, proves otherwise. The cars of way trains are seldom full, and always empty half the distance. Of the trains between Rochester and Buffalo, two-thirds are through trains, all of which carry one-third more cars than any way-train. This proves that way-trains cannot be run as cheaply as through trains. It is alleged that the canals are deprived of their legitimate traffic by the railroads. He denied as a principle, that the State has any more right than an individual, when it comes in competition with individuals in trade. Mr. THOMPSON showed the vast benefits of the railroads to the commerce of the State, and set in a striking light the evil of restricting and crippling them in the management of their business. This address was considered effective. At its close the Committee adjourned.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

Petitions were presented for a Prohibitory Liquor law; for the extension of the Chenango Canal; to amend the laws concerning protests, ahd for the relief of Albany County landholders.

Favorable reports were made on the bills authorizing County Clerks to enter satisfactions of judgments in certain cases relative to the division of fines; relative to the sale of baled hay, and relative to cutting ice on the Hudson River.

Bills were introduced to enlarge the powers of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for the establishment of a Board of Pardons; authorizing the Supervisors of Richmond County to raise money by tax for the benefit of the uniformed militia of that County; relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings' Banks, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to punishments for crimes.

The bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of the Common Councils of cities was read a third time and passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills in Committee of the whole.

The bills in reference to legal holidays, and to Hell Gate Pilots, were ordered to a third reading. After a discussion of the Governor's Message, in which Mr. LAWRENCE descanted on JOHN BROWN and HELPER, the Committee rose.

The New-York Railroad bills were referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

Petitions were presented asking aid for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

An attempt was made by Mr. POWELL to have reconsidered the vote which refuses to create a select Committee on prohibition of liquors, but the House refused, and increased the number of the Excise Committee, by adding thereto Messrs. MASON and COOK, friends of prohibition.

The bill authorizing a double railroad track in Brooklyn and part of Queens County, was reported favorably. Also, the bill for rebuilding the lock on the Oneida Lake Canal.

Mr. TUCKER gave notice of another bill for the construction of a City railroad in New-York, and also of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. SAVAGE—Bill to exempt sewing machines from levy and sale under execution.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn by striking out a part of a street. To legalize certain doings of the Charleston Congregational Society of Lima. To amend the act relative to the construction of railroads in cities. To authorize the shareholders of the Lockport Gas Company to reduce the number of Directors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the act designating holidays.

To amend the Code of Procedure.

In relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to alienation by deed.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to courts held by Justices of the Peace.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute.

To change the stie of the Poor-house in Cattaraugus County.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the tenure of real property.

To change the time of electing the Recorder and City Judge of the City of New-York.

Adjourned.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME—UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS—SPEECH IN THE SENATE BY MR. LAWRENCE—PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—PRIVATE THEATRICALS—CAGGER IN A NEW CHARACTER, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

The bill noticed yesterday, by Senator FIERO, providing for the organization of a Board of Pardons, was introduced in the Senate this morning. It has some good, some very bad provisions. I class as bad that section which organizes the Inspectors, Warden, Chaplain, and Physician of a prison, as a Board to recommend to the Executive, convicts worthy of being pardoned. This is all wrong. The very nature of their connection with the convicts forbids that they should be vested with any responsibility. In their daily intercourse, they would be constantly embarrassed with applications—indeed, their whole time would be engrossed in hearing applicants. There would necessarily be favoritism, and that would beget jealousies and dissatisfaction. The present system in this respect is much the best. When Gov. MORGAN entered upon the duties of his office, he expressly prohibited any officer of a prison from signing an application for pardon. The practice had been for officers to unite in such requests. Now, when an application is made to Gov. MORGAN for the release of a prisoner, he can, and does, ask the prison officers questions, their answers to which inform him of the habits and condition of the convict while under their charge. In this way the Executive learns all that is necessary, and the officers "speak only when they are spoken to." The system cannot be improved by the proposed change.

But the provision which authorizes Judges to discriminate in passing sentences—which abolishes all fixed periods of punishments for specific offences, is wise and good. As it is now, the hardened, desperate and practiced burglar or thief can be made to incur no greater penalty than the young and comparatively innocent. No one pretends that this is right. Almost every Governor has recommended modifications, but none have been heeded. The system, as it existed years ago, is the system of to-day.

Good and wise, too, are the provisions of this bill, that encourage the convict to good behavior, and stimulate him to industry, by rewarding both. If a convict behaves well for a month, and makes full time (except when prevented by sickness,) he has, at the expiration of his term, the wages of one day in each month, and is entitled to one day's diminution of his term of imprisonment. If for twelve months he is industrious and well-behaved, he is entitled to the wages of two days for each month, and to a commutation of two days per month from his sentence. Had that been the law years ago, I know it would have rescued thousands from the path of crime. I would go further than this—giving to the families of those in prison a larger, much larger proportion of their earnings. The State would reform. Does it? Ask any prison officer, and there is but one answer that he can give. The State confirms bad passions, fosters resentments, teaches, not reformation from, but continuance in crime. Nay, more. It promotes other and greater wrong-doing than that for which it punishes with bolt and bar and striped habiliments. It takes from the wife, or the sister, or the daughter, the support which they should have—brands them with the stigma of a felon's name, and then turns them upon the world to provide for themselves. Prison officers can tell legislators in what way these wives and sisters and daughters do earn their living—if living it can be called. But would legislators listen to the recitals? Could they and not feel self-convicted? Popular opinion excludes the relatives of felons from the society of the pure and good, and popular opinion is strong and potent. Even the pure and good shun the families of the profligate and the convicted—making no discriminations, no distinctions. The sentence of the Court—the curse of the law—falls alike upon the just and on the unjust, the wicked and the holy. And the law cuts off from all hope of escape the just upon whom has fallen the penalty of the unjust. It does nothing to make them hope—it throws out no buoy upon which they may float. In nine cases out of ten the female relatives of convicted men—their wives, their daughters, their sisters—become prostitutes; the most to be pitied of all, for they are prostitutes from necessity. This is no surmise. The wardens, the chaplains of our prisons, know this. They know under what cloud these people rest—they know by what temptations they are beset—and they know how often they yield to temptation, to necessity. Their experience would be a bitter reproach to the Government that locks up the resources of a household, and makes no provision for its support.

Mr. HAMMOND has introduced his bill to reclaim the unclaimed deposits. It differs from previous bills of a similar character, in that it devotes the proceeds to the support of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic and the insane.

Little reverence have the Senate of the State for Ireland's patron Saint. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Senator SPINOLA in support of a provision to declare St. Patrick's a holiday, the amendment failed by a decided vote.

Senator E. A. LAWRENCE, of the First District, made a set speech in Committee of the Whole. It was about the Governor's Message and the Republican Party—the Metropolitan Police and the Republican Party—HELPER's book and the Republican Party—the Registry Law and the Republican Party—the Personal Liberty bill and the Republican Party, *and* Mr. LAWRENCE and the Democratic Party. It will show at great length in the *Argus*, that must publish it, and be handed down to the posterity of Mr. LAWRENCE as a guide for the posterity aforesaid, when the wisdom that conceived and the voice that uttered it have otherwise been forgotten. The irreverent say that two posterities may be thus favored, and that after ages may dispute as to which posterity would be the legal heirs of the brilliant periods and wise sentences

Senators thought and listened—listened and thought, and wrote letters and examined bills, and then, fatigued with the labors of the day, adjourned over to Monday night. "Give a day to freedom," say the politicians about election time. The Senate gives three days to the country—deprives itself of the right to do mischief, and for that period serves the State well and truly.

The Assembly was in session three hours. The Journal is as thick as a folio volume of Appleton's *Encyclopœdia*, but it does not show much that would interest you, and nothing of consequence to anybody. The marked feature was the universally expressed desire "to go hence,"—leave of absence being asked by a large proportion of the members.

"The season" of Albany is not yet a very brilliant one. The times seem yet to have effect upon the social movements of the first families. Entertainments are rare,—festivities the exception, not the rule. One of these exceptions was on Wednesday evening, when Mr. CAGGER (our PETER) gave an entertainment—novel here—being an amateur dramatic performance. The drama of "The Lady of Lyons" was rendered by several ladies and gentlemen, to the great delight of about a hundred other ladies and genmen. There was but one wanting feature. It was felt that so inimitable an actor as "our friend" CAGGER was out of place among the audience. To the stage he seems to have a preëmptive (*vide* his success on the Syracuse boards) right,—a right I do not understand him to have abandoned. Indeed, I hear that he is now under engagement for a Southern campaign, and that he hopes to appear in Charleston about the middle of April, in the new and thrilling melo-drama of "The Discomfited Woodman; or, The Tables Turned." CAGGER, in this, has the difficult *rôle* of the *Honest and Scrupulous Politician.* Some think him not up to "a high moral ground," but I believe he is. *Nous verrons*—CAGGER says we shall see.

LEO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. PIERSON, of the North Atlantic Company, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, with about 700 passengers for California, among whom were the New-Granadian Minister, General HERRAN, and family, and Judge DEADY, of Oregon. The steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, of the Vanderbilt line, left at the same hour, with less than 200 passengers, chiefly in the steerage. On account of the irregularity of the California mails, the merchants, to a great extent, avail themselves of private enterprise for transmitting their correspondence, and the various express lines, and Mr. KENYON, each find profitable employment in carrying letters, several thousands of which went out by the *Atlantic*. Besides these, about ten tons of newspapers were among the fast freight of the *Atlantic*, the principal venders of newspapers having adopted the old line as the only sure mode of getting their "perishable" wares forward in season. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police who have been specially detailed to protect strangers against swindlers, about one hundred and fifty tickets were sold by outside offices, at an advance of from ten to twenty dollars upon the rates current at the steamship offices. One victim lost nearly three hundred dollars.

DEMOLITION OF THE LEWIS MANSION.—The localities below the Park and around the City Hall, where the ancient Knickerbockers flourished, have long since been removed to make room for the progress of improvement, but until recently, the residences of the Revolutionary heroes have mostly had the good fortune to be spared. Within two or three days one of these, and not the least noteworthy—the mansion in which Gen. LEWIS for a long period resided, in Leonard-street, between Church and Broadway—has been demolished at the stern bidding of the ever-onward-marching Genius of Trade. It is difficult now to conceive that the adjacent districts, Church and Worth streets, with their squalor, filth, and dens of infamy, were once the fashionable *quarters* of our respected ancestors. Yet such is the fact, but having passed through a transition state, Worth-street, from West Broadway to Chatham-square, is fast being transformed into a thoroughfare of marble palaces.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This body met at the headquarters last evening, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH acting as chairman *pro tem.* The business of the session was the consideration of credentials of delegates, and the perfection of the organization of the Committee. Reporters were excluded by vote of a majority of the members. Two delegations presented themselves from the Sixth and Seventeenth Wards, and a protest was received against the legality of the election in the Eleventh. The Representatives from the Sixth, headed by OWEN W. BRENNAN, were admitted to their seats, as were also the delegates from the Eleventh Ward, headed by WM. E. DURYEA, and the contesting delegates from the Seventeenth Ward, headed by THOMAS LITTLE. The Committee then organized by electing DANIEL D. CONOVER, President; H. T. CLEVELAND and JAS. CUSHING, JR., Secretaries; and JAMES KELLY, Treasurer. The Committee resolved to attend FRANK P. BLAIR's forthcoming lecture in a body, and adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—An exhibition of the Sabbath school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (the second of the series,) was held last evening in the Sullivan-street church. The school, which consists of about 150 pupils, was arranged upon raised seats in the rear part of the church. The house was filled in every part, nearly eight hundred persons being present, who paid about $300 for tickets. It is intended to expend this amount in fitting up the new Sabbath school room of the church, now nearly completed. Recitations and music by the children occupied the evening, and, in one act, a company of about twenty of the pupils appeared dressed in the quaint costume worn a century ago. The dialogues and singing convulsed the audience with laughter, together making an exceedingly pleasing entertainment.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—Last evening, at about 7½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the show window of the fancy goods store, No. 248 Bleecker-street, occupied by EMANUEL M. OBREIGHT. The fire was caused by some light goods coming in contact with a gas light, and was extinguished with a few pails of water. Loss about $250; insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

THE INEBRIATE'S HOME.—An adjourned meeting of the Inebriate's Friend Society was held last evening in the Hall No. 154 Chatham-street. Addresses were made by Hon. GEO. HALL, of Brooklyn, and Messrs. DYER, VAN MEETER and WALLFORD, of this City. Songs were sung, and much enthusiasm exhibited.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will deliver his closing lecture at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, and treat of the history of the British Empire in India, with the recent mutiny.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER—ALLEGED NEGLECT OF CORONER GAMBLE.

Capt. COULTER, of the Twenty-second Precint, made the following return to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police yesterday morning, relative to the delay in holding the inquest on the body of Mrs. SCOTT, who was supposed to have died in consequence of violent treatment from her husband:

"Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, I sent Officer MCCRACKEN to Coroner GAMBLE's house to notify him that his services were required in Forty-fifth-street, below Eleventh-avenue, to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. SCOTT, who, it is alleged, was murdered by her husband on the night previous. On calling at the Coroner's house, the domestic told the officer that Coroner GAMBLE was in bed. By direction of Officer MCCRACKEN, she told her employer that he was wanted forthwith at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, to officiate in a case of murder. She delivered the message and reported that the Coroner would be there in an hour and a half. I waited all day in vain for the Coroner's arrival, and was obliged to place an officer in charge of the premises where the crime was committed; and such was the excitement existing in the minds of the other tenants of the house in consequence of the corpse not having been removed, that riotous demonstrations were to be feared. The remains of deceased yet lie on the floor, in the same position as when first discovered. The question is, Why has not the case been sooner attended to?

As this question remained unanswered up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified and proceeded to investigate the causes of Mrs. SCOTT's decease. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a *post mortem* examination of the body and discovered compression of the brain to have been the immediate cause of death. The evidence went to prove that the deceased was of very dissolute habits, and that her injuries had been received by frequent falls while under the influence of liquor. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The husband of the deceased was thereupon discharged from custody.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

Late on Thursday night, the body of a respectably-dressed woman, who had evidently just died, was found in the ferry-slip at the foot of Houston-street. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest, but as no marks of violence were discovered on the body, a verdict of "death by drowning" was rendered. To the verdict the Jury attached a recommendation that the Ferry Company should station a night watchman at the dock, to protect the lives of passengers. Deceased was about 30 years of age. The remains will be kept at the Bellevue Hospital two days to await identification...... JOHN REED, lately a resident at No. 406 Water-street, disappeared on Thursday morning, and yesterday his body was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "death by drowning."

DEATH FROM A FALL.

CATHARINE PENDERGAST, a girl 26 years of age, who worked in the cap factory No. 140 Broadway, fell from the third story through the hatchway a distance 60 feet, and sustained injuries which resulted in her death a few hours afterwards. Coroner SCHRIMER held an inquest.

Police Reports.

NEGROES ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

Messrs. Barrett & Co., wholesale clothiers, of No. 34 Murray-street, complained, on Thursday, to the Detective Police, that forty-two overcoats had been stolen from their establishment. Yesterday, Officers King and Slowey arrested, in Church-street, two negroes, named William Gibson and Melville Coles, on suspicion of having committed the theft. They are old offenders, and freely acknowledged their guilt—stating that one of them engaged the attention of the clerk in charge of the store, while the other picked up the overcoats, that were tied up in a bundle, and walked off. They also stated that they had stolen twenty-eight shawls, and a lot of coats from two stores in Chambers-street, but could not tell the numbers. Part of the stolen property was recovered. The negroes were both locked up at the Detective Office, and the matter will be investigated to-day.

PETTY SWINDLING.

Capt. Selah Dustin, of Detroit, arrived in this City a few days since, *en route* for Washington. Desiring to purchase a ticket by railroad to that city, he was directed to the notorious bogus ticket office, No. 109 West-street, which is kept by Patrick Duffy. There he was charged $10 50 for a ticket which is an advance of $3 on the regular price. Yesterday Mr. Dustin returned to this City and made a complaint against Duffy, upon which he was arrested and held by Justice CONNOLLY in $500 bail to answer a charge of obtaining money by false representations.

A POCKET FULL OF ROCKS.

Officer Howe, of the Twentieth Precinct, early on Friday morning observed the front door of Mr. Ackerman's store, No. 287 Seventh-avenue, wide open. He was about to enter when two burglars rushed by him and sought to escape. The officer followed and soon overtook them, as each had filled his pockets with about $20 in pennies, the weight of which made fast running an impossibility. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, by whom they were committed for examination. They gave their names as James Johnson and John Wilson.

STABBING AFFRAY IN GRAND-STREET.

Last evening about 9 o'clock, James Armstrong and George Sweeny, both residents of the Fourteenth Ward, quarreled in Grand-street, near Crosby; and after a few blows had been exchanged, Sweeny, who was evidently getting worsted, drew a knife and stabbed Armstrong in both legs, inflicting two severe but not fatal wounds. The injured man was taken home. Sweeny was arrested by the Police and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The quarrel originated, it is said, about some books loaned by one to the other.

AN AGED OFFENDER ARRESTED.

While Judge DUSENBURY, of the Second District Civil Court, was enjoying the circus performances at Niblo's Garden last evening, he felt a twitch at the pocket containing his wallet. Turning quickly, he caught a man standing behind him trying to pick his pocket. The delinquent, who is about 60 years of age, was taken into custody and locked up. He gave the name of George Wells, and, it is alleged, is well known to the Police under the alias of "Shenie."

THE RESULT OF INTOXICATION.

Jas. McIntyre, a boarder at No. 99 Lewis-street, had $484 stolen from him on the 7th inst. while he was insensible in consequence having indulged too freely in drink. Suspicion rested upon Margaret McHugh, who also boarded at the same place, as she secretly left the house just previous to the discovery of the robbery. Margaret was yesterday apprehended in Brooklyn, and Justice STEERS, before whom she was taken, held her pending an investigation of the matter.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE TAX LEVY.

ITS AMOUNT COMPARED WITH THAT OF LAST YEAR—WHAT MAYOR WOOD SAYS ABOUT IT.

The Tax Levy for 1860, as it has finally passed both Boards of the Common Council, and is now awaiting the signature of the Mayor, amounts in the aggregate to $9,545,000. It is less by $315,926 09 than that of last year, and, if the allowance this year, which was not made last year, is deducted, it is less by over $600,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that the estimates of last year did not carry the Government through to 1860, and that towards the close of that year fresh appropriations were called for and made to provide for "contingencies." There is no reason to anticipate that it will be otherwise this year.

The Tax Levy was given into the hands of the Mayor yesterday. The hope was expressed in some quarters, especially in the Department that has charge of the Street-cleaning, which cannot go on until the budget is signed by the Mayor, that the latter would immediately ratify or reject it. The Mayor, however, said yesterday that the document was one of too much importance to be disposed of summarily; that it would be advertised immediately *in extenso*, in order that the public might see the figures, and that he desired that all who had any fault to find with them, should come forward and state it. Probably it would not be advertised for so long a time as some other documents. As regards the street-cleaning, the streets had not been cleaner last year than they were now with all the money that had been expended upon them. He had no power under the Charter to regulate the cleaning of the streets. If he had, he would go to work and clean them; as it was, he was powerless. The City Inspector had not consulted with him on the subject; he had not seen Mr. DELAVAN, who, he understood, was unwell since his (Mayor WOOD's) accession. There were plenty waiting to get their hands into the City's long pocket, and when the Tax Levy became a law, the money would be expended in a very brief period. The following is a summary of the Tax Levy as it is:

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

For County purposes, including the State taxes, support of the Metropolitan Police and building a new Court-house on the north side of the Park	$3,685,998 69
Deduct estimated income from fees of County officers	54,000 00
To be raised by taxation	$3,631,998 69
Add to cover losses on taxes	128,001 31
Total	$3,760,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

For City purposes including interest on the City debt and annual installments on the principal thereof, the support of the Almshouse Department, the Board of Education, City Courts, &c.	$5,928,292 36
Deduct estimated increase of the Corporation, applicable to City Government expenses	326,482 95
To be raised by taxation	$5,601,809 41
Add to cover losses on taxes	183,190 59
Total	$5,785,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations.	Income.	To be raised by Taxation.	Additional, to cover Losses on Taxes.	Total Taxes.
County	$3,685,998 69	$54,000 00	$3,631,998 69	$128,001 31	$3,760,000
City...	5,928,292 36	326,482 95	5,601,809 31	183,190 69	5,785,000
	$9,614,291 05	$380,482 95	$9,233,808 10	$311,192 00	$9,545,000

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

REMOVAL OF ASHES AND GARBAGE—THE ANNUAL REPORT AND SANITARY SURVEY.

Mr. RICHARD K. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and during the protracted illness of Mr. DELAVAN, Acting City Inspector, informs us that not a single complaint with regard to ashes and garbage left in the streets has reached him this week; hitherto they have been very numerous. About a week ago he called together the ash-carmen, and strongly urged upon them the necessity of a thorough discharge of their duties. He told them that if they were complained of they would be discharged, and would not be again employed. It acted like a charm, and in the streets, to-day, however muddy they may be, there is no accumulation of ashes and garbage. The City Inspector's annual report, which will be sent to the Common Council next Monday, will contain a great deal of valuable information; but Mr. DOWNING's report of the result of the Sanitary Survey will not form a part of it. The latter document will be sent to the Common Council next Thursday. It will not be, and is not intended to be, a reliable census of the inhabitants of the City, but it will furnish interesting statistics that may be depended upon with regard to the numbers crowded together in tenement houses, those living underground, the sanitary condition of the buildings and their appurtenances, and other things pertinent to the object of the inquiry. Mr. DOWNING complains of the failure on the part of the Police authorities and magistrates to coöperate with the officers of the City Inspector's Department in bringing to justice those who violate the ordinances, with regard to the throwing of garbage and the accumulation of filth in the streets, the shoveling away of snow from the sidewalks, &c. The Policemen are informed of their duties once a month—and in the meantime neglect them as many times as there are days in a twelfth of a year. When culprits are arrested, caught in the act of violating ordinances, the Police Justices, half of the time, set them at liberty without adequate punishment. Mr. DELAVAN, who has been confined to his house for nearly two months, is convalescent, and will be at his office again in a few days. As soon as the Tax Levy is approved by the Mayor, the work of street-cleaning will be resumed.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Substitute for the Ligature for Arresting Hemorrhage, Proposed by Prof. Simpson of Edinburg—Diphtherite, its Prevalence and Difference from Croup and Scarlet Fever Sore Throat.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held in the small chapel of the University on Wednesday evening last, the President, Dr. WATSON, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. G. T. ELLIOTT read from the proof-sheets of the Edinburg *Medical Journal*, sent to the Academy by the writer, Prof. SIMPSON, a corresponding member. The paper claims to assert and establish a new principle as a substitute for the ligation of arteries—arresting the flow of the blood from them, by what he terms a cu-pressure. The paper discusses, at some length, the subject of the tying of arteries—the end desired, the difficulty of closing and healing wounds by the first intention, owing to the presence in the wound of foreign bodies, and the material for the ligature, whether made of hair, catgut or silk. The experience of the present day has shown that metallic sutures can scarcely be considered as foreign bodies—that the healing process goes on around and over them with little delay; and from the recognition of this fact he had arrived at the present method, which he offers as a substitute for all ligatures, and after repeated trials upon the inferior animals, and latterly on several cases of amputation—one of the breast—where their success had been unmistakeable.

The method proposed was by means of long slender needles, like the ordinary hair-lip needles, and of any desired length; and their application consists simply by starting externally from the flap or cuticular surface, thrusting the needle through the muscle down upon the artery, then bending the point round the vessel and passing it out again near its original point of entrance—thus inclosing the vessel in a sort of hook—and by bending the ends down upon the external surface the closure of the vessel is made by the pressure of the vessel by the wire against the intermediate tissue. This, thus made, is generally tight enough, (if there is any fault, it is too much so,) but if by the subsequent shrinking of the muscle it should be found not to do, a figure 8 ligature or knot could be easily made around it, or a compress might be previously placed under the extremities if necessary.

The advantages derived are, that no foreign body is left in the wound, and arresting by the consequent irritation the successful closure of the wound by the first intention; the ease of its removal, and at a very early period if desirable, (which was not very fully stated,) and the ease and rapidity by which it can be applied.

DIPHTHERIA—ITS PREVALENCE.

The President, in announcing the regular business of the evening—viz., the discussion of the subject of Diphtheria—wished in the first place to obtain from gentlemen present, attached to dispensaries and like institutions, some idea of the amount of the disease in the City, how prevalent it really was, and for this purpose called upon fellows present.

Dr. JACOBI stated that there were 122 cases reported on the books of the Canal street Dispensary, occurring since this year came in, and about 75 in his own practice and consultations. Other gentlemen had seen none of it.

Dr. KRAKOWITZER gave a minute account of its endemic appearance in one family in Brooklyn—six cases occurring in one house in a family in excellent circumstances and of good general health, and in a healthy locality. He gave the reasons why he did not put so much reliance as formerly upon Chlorate of Potash as a remedial agent, as he thought that not unfrequently it had been supposed to cure the cases, when in fact it was simply the result of nature. That in the greater number of cases it was a mild disease, and would get well of itself; thought that there could be no differential diagnosis made between it and croup, as croup was not a disease but a symptom—as dropsy, once considered a disease, is now recognized as a symptom of some disease of the internal viscera. Croup was a symptom of obstruction of the respiration, and could be produced by many diseases, as scarlatina, diphtheria, acute non-specific inflammation, œdema glottidis, and by traumatic inflammation from inhalations of steam, swallowing acid, or perhaps from direct wounds. Diphtheria deposits its lymph by preference on the pharynx, soft palate, &c., while cynarche trachælis prefers the trachea, &c. It appears also to adhere more closely than ordinary to the larynx than to the trachea, but this was perhaps due to the absence of motion of the parts rather than to any distinction in the character of the effusion.

In answer to various inquiries, Dr. JACOBI stated that he thought that the disease was not so rare as might be supposed by many stating that they had seen none in their practice; that he thought it rather probable that it was overlooked, supposed to be some other disease, and in mild cases passed by unnoticed. He was the more inclined to this opinion from the fact that the children of one of our most intelligent physicians had suffered under it without any suspicion of the nature of the disease; and if such well-educated men had not recognized it, he was confident that it had often been passed by unnoticed. The English physicians were ignorant of their own writings, for it was fully described in Old UNDERWOOD's book, but they had forgotten it while discussing the writings of BRETTONEAU, of France. He considered it a general disease, as he had stated the previous evening, for various reasons, among which was the fact that he had seen seen this diphtheritic membrane in various localities of the body, under the scab of an impetiginous pustule on the exposed muscles of the leg, &c.

Dr. HUBBARD had seen several cases of it occurring in one family, of which he gave a minute description, and recognized it as a disease distinct from croup.

The President said that this was not a new term, that it had been in use since 1814, and he thought designated a disease which appeared at long intervals and in various localities.

Dr. REESE hoped that the discussion would not stop here; he rose only in the fear that it might, and that the opinion would go forth that there was a new disease about of a very fearful character and of which various members of the Academy said that they knew nothing. He thought it was not so. It was only a new baptizing of an old disease, in the same manner as the old-fashioned catarrh was called influenza, and subsequently again went by the *alias* of grippe. It was too much the fashion to take the fanciful names of European writers and cry up a new disease. To-night he hears that croup is not a disease—to him croup is tracheitis, and tracheitis is croup, and nothing else. He saw plenty of sore throats every day, croups and quinsies and catarrhs, but he saw no new disease such as he hears spoken of here.

Dr. J. O'REILLY said that he thought it proper for himself to state that he saw a good deal of disease, and that among his class of patients he had not seen any diptherite.

Dr. GARDINER said that for the first time the fact of the existence of this disease, diphtherite, had been disputed. Several respectable gentlemen had brought here an array of symptoms, fully and clearly described, from the invasion to the exit of the disease, which they called diphtherite; they had presented not isolated cases, but, in the aggregate, many hundreds. The symptoms, while resembling croup and scarlatina sore throat, had both too much and too little for either of these diseases. If it was inflammatory croup, it wanted the hard, bounding pulse, while it was rapid and compressible. It had the free, offensive discharge from the nose, wanting in croup. It seemed to differ also from the sore throat of scarlatina, though it seemed to somewhat resemble an epidemic in New-England some 25 years ago, called the scarlet fever and throat distemper, which attacked patients variously, together, singly or alternately. He thought it due to the gentlemen who brought forward so many fully-described and strongly-marked cases, called diphtherite, that those denying the existence of such a disease should say what these are.

Dr. RICHARDS, although not engaged in general practice, had seen several cases of this disease, and briefly gave the history of them. He thought it strange when some gentlemen and at some dispensaries had even seen none of it, that the local characters of it had not been pressed more upon the attention of the members. He thought great light might be elicited by districting the City, and appointing a Committee to report from each.

Dr. HYSLOP had seen an unusual amount of throat diseases, but none which he recognized as diphthereti.

Dr. WOOSTER had seen a great amount of it, but did not think it a new disease. His own child had died of it seventeen years ago, and Dr. DELAFIELD then said it was the fourth case he had seen. The disease had disappeared since that time till within a year or so, but now was very rife.

Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Brooklyn, had seen several cases of it, the first of which he had supposed to be croup, but was now inclined to think that it was diphthereti; at any rate not such croup as he was in the habit of seeing.

The further consideration of this subject was made the special order of business for the next meeting.

A resolution from the Council, transferring $200 from the general fund to the building fund, was approved by the Academy. After which the Academy adjourned at 10½ P. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF PARK COMMISSIONERS—ADOPTION OF THREE PARKS AND A PARADE GROUND.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held last evening, when the Special Sub-Committee on Parks submitted a final report. They recommend for adoption "Prospect Park," with the following boundaries: Douglass-street, Washington-avenue to the city line on Montgomery-street, thence southwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of the city line and Ninth street; Ninth-street, Tenth avenue, Third street to the centre of the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues; thence northerly in a line parallel with Ninth-avenue to Douglass-street; thence easterly along Douglass-street to Washington-avenue, the place of beginning—containing 250 acres, exclusive of Flatbush-avenue and the Reservoir, which together contain 17 acres, making the whole area of the Park about 267 acres. The estimated present value of the same is $1,000,000. The Committee also recommend the adoption of the "Ridgewood Park," with the boundaries as designated on the map prepared by THOMAS W. FIELD, Esq. This will contain 520 acres, 115 acres of which are permanently devoted to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, 48 acres to the Ridgewood Reservoir—making the land to be purchased for Park purposes about 360 acres. The estimated cost of the land is $200,000. It also reported in favor of the land bounded by Third-street, Fifth-avenue, Sixth-street and Fourth-avenue as a local park, and of twenty-five acres of land at East New-York, in the town of New Lotts, to be taken from the southerly portion of land belonging to the heirs of —— HOWARD, deceased, for a parade ground. This land is located at the terminus of three City railroads, communicating with five different ferries across the East River, and is in full view of Ridge wood Park. The cost of this land will be about $25,000. This report was adopted. The plans now have to go before the Common Council, and, if accepted by that body, an application to the Legislature will be necessary for authority to raise the money to defray expenses. The Board adjourned for one week.

VISIT TO THE WATER WORKS.—Upon the invitation of the contractors of the Water Works—Messrs. WELLES & Co.—the Mayor, Aldermen, and a number of prominent citizens visited the pumping apparatus at East New-York yesterday, to examine the pump well, engines, engine-house, and all other matters pertaining to the Water Works in that vicinity. The operation of the pumping engine, and all the necessary information to complete understanding of the apparatus, was made by Engineer MCELROY. The company, having seen all that was to be seen, assembled in the Engine-house, where a collation was partaken of, and remarks were made by Mayor POWELL, Mr. WELLES, Alderman [illegible]TON, Mr. GILBERT, and others, the tenor of which was entire satisfaction with the portion of the works examined. The contract requires that the engine now in operation shall lift 600,000 pounds of water one foot high with one pound of coal, and deliver to the reservoir 10,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. At a test made a few days ago, the engine raised 611,083 pounds one foot high with one pound of coal, and delivered 14,500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, or nearly 50 per cent. in excess of what is required by the contract.

A FLUTTERING.—District-Attorney WINSLOW has created quite a fluttering recently among a class of law-breakers who have heretofore exercised their peculiar faculties with impunity. Men noted for their pugilistic propensities, when arraigned before a committing magistrate to answer some charge preferred for violence, have generally waived an examination and given bail for their appearance at a higher Court when wanted. There these cases have generally terminated. But Mr. WINSLOW has overhauled all of the complaints, some of which run back as far as last June, and sent the papers before the Grand Jury. That body has been in session now several weeks, and their time has chiefly been occupied in the examination of these old complaints, much to the gratification of all lovers of law and order, but to the consternation of the guilty parties, who supposed, as usual, that everybody had forgotten that little offence, committed six months or more ago.

MORE AGITATION.—Mr. TIERNAN, of the St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Association, yesterday applied to the Common Council Committee, having in charge the Truant Institution at Flatbush, for permission to teach the children, on Sundays, religion and morality. He claimed that he had the same right to demand a hearing there as the Young Men's Christian Association had done. Neither the Committee nor Superintendent had any objection to his going there, if he did not teach sectarianism. Mr. TIERNAN said his desire was to teach Catholicism precisely as the children were now taught Protestantism. The Committee could not arrive at any decision satisfactory to all parties, and, at the suggestion of a member, the applicant signified his intention of petitioning the Common Council for the permission asked of the Committee.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 8, 16, 66. Jury trials: Nos. 9, 12, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 10, 31, 62, 70.

[Advertisement.]

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The *Tribune* contains CASSIUS M. CLAY's great speech at Frankfort, Ky. Price two cents.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

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Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

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LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. C. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

THE "RED RANGER" THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—The "Red Ranger," which has proved so very attractive at Barnum's Museum, and is one of the best things ever produced there, is to be repeated this afternoon and evening. Everybody admires it.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP!—CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody. A lot of fine English skates just received. Also, skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, books on the art, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—TO MOTHERS.—This salve is the only effectual preparation for red gum, toothrash, cracked ears, and all infantile diseases whether over the whole body or confined to the head nose or ears.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The owner of a horse which was drowned in consequence of the sinking of a ferry-boat which ran between Hartford and East Hartford, has just recovered $1,287 31, and costs, from the Ferry Company. The case was tried before Judge Park, in the Superior Court, at New-Haven.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *New-York* close to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Asia	Feb 15	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	Liverpool	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 6

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 52 | Gov. Island. 7 41 | Hell Gate.... 9

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Atlantic, Pearson, Aspinwall, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; New-York, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutjen & Reichalt.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, South Amboy, ——.

Ships Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool, ——; Union, Kast, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Volga, Holm, Mobile, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Barks S. W. Holbrook, Curtis, Geneva, Valerio & Farin; Undine, Merryman, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Frederick, (Russ.) Colonus, Antwerp, Holmboe & Hoadley; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Ada, Smith, Aspinwall, C. C. Duncan & Co.; E. Cushing, Dixon, Arroya, ——; Tanner, Arey, Sagua la Grade, Ingals & Carman; Rebecca, Merriam, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolff.

Schrs. Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; J. Williamson, Winsmore, Philadelphia, James Hand; Miranda, Phipps, Mayaguez, Dawson, Douglas & Co.; J. A. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; E. Sheddon, White, Washington, B. Blossom & Sons; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Olive Matilda, Merriam, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolff; Fakin, Potter, Providence, master; Susan E. Mahon, St. Johns, N. F., C. A. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Johannes, (Brem.,) Von Tritzen, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Udolpho Wolf.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Jan. 4, with salt, goat skins, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. The Venus was detained at Curacoa from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4 in want of a crew, all hands being sick. Jan. 1, James Ellison, a seaman, died. Alfred Mitchell 2d officer, and 3 seamen were left behind sick in the hospital. Jan. 4, the chief mate and rest of the crew having partially recovered, shipped seven extra men and proceeded.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Wm. B. Scranton.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Ray, Curacoa Jan. 3, with salt to master. Experienced heavy weather in the Gulf. Split sails, &c.

Brig Alma, Brown, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 11, with cotton, sponge, &c., to John R. Bacon. Brigs Milo, from Londonderry, N. S., for New-York, and Fanny Newton, Emerson, for Philadelphia, sld. 7th.

Brig Pollux, Seebusen, Rio Grande Dec. 9 with hides, &c., to Schlessinger & Andreesen. Dec. 17, lat. 20 S., lon. 37 30, signalized Belgian bark Stella, stg. S. Dec. 23, lat. 13 36 S., lon. 35 50, signalized bark Paladin, of Baltimore, stg. S. Jan. 11, lat. 27 N., lon. 68, signalized schr. Isabella, of Baltimore, stg. S.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Emery, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 25, with coffee, pimento, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Vessels left as before.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br.,) Hiltz, Halifax, N. S., 15 ds., with oats and fish to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig George Downes, (of Calais,) Jamieson, Grand Turk, T. I., Jan. 7, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Eaton, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Porto Platte Jan. 8, with mahogany and tobacco to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt.

Brig Rebecca and Frances, (of Boston,) Munroe, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to Bearse & Co.

Brig Gulnare, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steed, Aux Cayes Jan. 3, with logwood and coffee to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Plandome Brown, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to S. L. Mitchill & Sons.

Schr. Ospray, (Br.,) Murphy, Sagua 8 ds., in ballast to Thos. James.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, Jam., 19 ds., with rum, sugar, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Had some heavy weather. 9th inst., lat. 24 20, lon. 30 14, signalized a Danish brig, working through the Gulf.

Schr. Maryland, (of Perth Amboy,) Cathcart, Laguna Dec. 26, with logwood to master. Has experienced very heavy weather, stove bulwarks and lost deck load.

Schr. Sea Bird Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. King Fisher, Caldwell, Baltimore 12 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Senator, Weeks, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Rainhart, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carroto, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Bee, Vorhew, Leipsic, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Brown, Leipsic, 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Ellingsworth, Smyrna 2 ds., with corn to B. A. Fox.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Stillman, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. C. J. Watson, Davis, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Eveline, Williams, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Emily, Smith, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. M. H. Banks, Willetts, Crystal River, Fla., 21 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Carroll, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sabine, Day, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. D. B. Barnard, Eliwell, Calais 20 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. D. W. Bayley, Sanford, Jacmel Dec. 29, with coffee, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Anna T. Rupell, Hodges, Norfolk, with corn for New-Haven.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Waupousa, Morris, Leipsic, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Elizabeth Headley, Cathcart, Jacksonville, with yellow pine for Fairhaven.

Schr. John B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. George Fisher, ——, Milford, Del., 2 ds., corn.

Schr. Ellen Matilda, Pettigrove, Calais 2 ds., laths.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic and North Star, for Aspinwall. Ships Fidelia for Liverpool; Columbia, for Charleston. Bark Fredk. Deming, for Para. Brigs Olive, (Br.,) St. Jago; Eaglet, for ——. Sld. 19th, steamship Huntsville, for Savannah, (not Montgomery.)

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 20, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light S. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 20, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind W. light; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 20, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Ship Fidelia, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 1:15; steamers North Star, for Aspinwall at 4, and at Atlantic, for do. at 4:15 P. M. Wind light S. W.; weather clear.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29—Arr. brig Daniel Trowbridge, from Demerara for New-Haven.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Arr. bark Anna Hoffman, from Charleston. Below—Bark Maria Hinckley, from Turk's Island.

Off Highland Light, ships Squantum, from Calcutta, and Mary Glover, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Albatross—ship, Weeks, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Jan. 9, lat. 27 59.

Corinthian—ship, from New Orleans for Antwerp, Jan. 12 lat. 33 16.

Fred Howell—schr., strg. E. N. E., Jan. 14, lat. 31 21, lon. 74 15.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CIRCASSIAN.]

Arrived from New-Orleans—3d, Lochinvar, at Antwerp; 4th, Congress, at Liverpool, (dismantled;) 5th, Morning Star, at do.; 6th, Vandalia, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—2d, Star, at Waterford.

Arrived from Savannah—4th, Rhine, at Fleetwood.

Arrived from Charleston—5th, Tamerlane, at Liverpool.

Mem.—The bark Nicholas Curwen, from New-Orleans for Fleetwood is ashore near Fleetwood.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Arr. to day, James Foster, Jr., Albert, from Savannah.

At Nassau, N. P., Jan. 11, ship Loch Lamar, hence for Havre about Jan. 16, was taking in cotton, saved from wreck of ship Redwood. Barkantine Young America, Collins, from New-York, brought into Nassau by wreckers on the 9th, having been run into in the Gulf, and lost her foremast and bowsprit. Schr. Circassian, from Jersey for London to sail about Jan. 20.

At Curacoa, Jan 4, brig Acadian, of Portsmouth, Wilson, for New-York Jan. 7; schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker, for do. 14th, and others as before.

At Laguna, Dec. 26, bark Essex, Ray, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 9, brigs Anna Lima, for New-York in 8 ds.; Gazelle, unc; schr. Mystic Valley, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 3, brig Orlando, Frisbee, for Boston in 3 ds.; schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, for New-York do. Sarah Burton, Haskins, for Boston in 10 ds.

At Porto Platte, Jan. 8, brig John Butler, for New-York soon.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 18TH INST., in a 3d-av. car, New-York, or Fulton-av. car, Brooklyn, a PORTE-MONNAIE, (or wallet) containing a promissory note, one bill, two louis d'or, or a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and valuable memoranda. The finder shall receive ten dollars by returning the above to E. B. JENNY, at the desk of the New York *Tribune*.

THE INEBRIATES' FRIEND SOCIETY will hold public meetings at their Hall, No. 154 Chatham-st., on SUNDAY and MONDAY next, at 7½ o'clock, to further interest the public in their movement for the reclamation of the inebriate.